

9 OCTOBER 1946

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1 Wednesday, 9 October, 1946

2 - - -

3 INTERNATIONAL MILITARY TRIBUNAL
4 FOR THE FAR EAST
5 Court House of the Tribunal
6 War Ministry Building
7 Tokyo, Japan

8 The Tribunal met, pursuant to adjournment,
9 at 0930.

10 - - -

11 Appearances:

12 For the Tribunal, same as before.

13 For the Prosecution Section, same as before.

14 For the Defense Section, same as before.

15 - - -

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18 (English to Japanese, Japanese to
19 English, Russian to English and Japanese to
20 Russian interpretation was made by the
21 Language Section, IMTFE.)
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1 MARSHAL OF THE COURT: The International
2 Military Tribunal for the Far East is now in session.

3 THE PRESIDENT: Major Furness.

4 MR. FURNESS: If the Court please, the
5 prosecution, at the end of yesterday's session, was
6 offering in evidence document 2368. I object to the
7 admission of this document into evidence on two
8 grounds: The first, that the face of the document
9 shows that the author was KONDO, Shigeki, and the
10 certificate of source shows it SHIGEKI, Imafuji. The
11 second ground is that the fact that it is found in
12 the Imperial Library does not identify it as an
13 official document. The Imperial Library, as I under-
14 stand it, is one of the great public libraries in
15 Japan, somewhat equivalent to our Congressional
16 Library, in which almost all books published in Japan
17 are deposited. In other words, any book could be
18 introduced as an official document if the Court should
19 allow this book to be introduced merely on the certifi-
20 cate which is here filed. Also, the book from which
21 this excerpt is taken is in no sense an official docu-
22 ment of the Government of Japan.

23 THE PRESIDENT: Mr. Golunsky.

24 MR. GOLUNSKY: If the Tribunal please, the
25 objection of the defense would be certainly well

1 founded if we were introducing this document in order
2 to charge the author of the book with some sort of
3 charge. Those objections are immaterial for the
4 purposes for which we are actually introducing this
5 book in evidence.

6 In Section 8 of Appendix A to the Indict-
7 ment, we have the following passages: "Propaganda
8 in the press, by radio, etc., directed against the
9 Soviet Union, was carried on intensely."

10 In another paragraph of the same section,
11 Appendix A, the following is said: "In accordance
12 with this, the governing militarist clique in Japan
13 in the whole course of the war between Germany and
14 the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics was openly
15 hostile towards the Soviet Union; maintained a
16 selected army on the Soviet frontiers and was an
17 organizer of a widespread propaganda against the
18 Soviet Union."

19 Now, we have no other way to prove that
20 such propaganda was actually being spread in Japan
21 than to produce a certain amount of books and other
22 publications containing such propaganda.

23 THE PRESIDENT: There is no need to say
24 any more, Mr. Golunsky. There is no requirement
25 that the only documents admitted shall be official

1 documents. As I have repeatedly pointed out, Article
2 13 of the Charter provides "that the Tribunal shall
3 admit any evidence which it deems to have probative
4 value." By way of illustration, but without limiting
5 that provision, the Charter goes on to state, among
6 other things, that such private documents as diaries
7 and letters may be admitted. There can be no possible
8 question about that. I am reading from the Charter.
9 Now, what document has probative value may be readily
10 determined in some exceptional cases. In other cases
11 the Court may require time to consider. But the
12 question whether any particular document has proba-
13 tive value is one which cannot be determined on the
14 Bench in most cases, so the only practical course is
15 to admit these documents for whatever probative value
16 they have.

17 There is another point you raised, Major
18 Furness, and that is, bearing on the origin of these
19 documents. We must have a minimum of evidence as
20 to where they come from. We are insisting on that.
21 Here we have a certificate of origin for what it is
22 worth, and I do not understand that your objection
23 to it is really radical at all. In one document,
24 I understand, you have only the surname; in the
25 certificate of origin you have both names of the

particular author.

1 If I am to hear your point, I would like
2 for you to clear it up.

3 MR. FURNESS: On the certificate of origin,
4 the name is KONDO, Shigeki -- on the certificate on
5 the face of the document, the name of the author is
6 KONDO, Shigeki; on the certificate of origin, it is
7 SHIGEKI, Imafuji -- two different names.

8 THE PRESIDENT: That should be cleared up.
9 I have not perused the document; I have not seen it.

10 MR. FURNESS: The point is, sir, the fact that
11 it comes from the library, of course, gives it no
12 official status any more than if they bought it
13 in a book store. Secondly, as there is no showing
14 of any responsibility by any of these accused for the
15 document, no showing of any responsibility of the
16 government, it has no probative value.

17 THE PRESIDENT: Mr. Golunsky.

18 MR. GOLUNSKY: May I explain about the
19 certificate? The difference noted by the learned
20 counsel is probably due to different translations
21 of two different institutions of the same Japanese
22 hieroglyphics. I think it can easily be cleared up
23 by the prosecution and the defense outside of court
24 with the language section.
25

1 THE PRESIDENT: We want to be sure that the
2 certificate of origin refers to the document being
3 tendered. This is the only point left. We admit it
4 subject to that point. In other words, we take the
5 same stand that we took in relation to the French
6 documents without certificates of origin.

1 CLERK OF THE COURT: Prosecution's document
2 No. 2368 will be given exhibit No. 673 for identifi-
3 cation only and the excerpt therefrom marked 673-A.

4 (Whereupon, the book "The Japanese-
5 English-Chinese War" was marked prosecution's
6 exhibit No. 673 for identification; and the
7 excerpt therefrom, prosecution's document
8 No. 2368, was marked prosecution's exhibit
9 No. 673-A and received in evidence.)

10 THE PRESIDENT: Colonel Rosenblitt.

11 COLONEL ROSENBLITT: (Reading)

12 "(Page 74, line 5-10) What is it that has
13 been influencing Europe, which is a peninsula of Asia,
14 and the whole world, if not the propellent force of
15 Japan in the far distant East? Has not Japan been the
16 actual, the only motivating power in modern world his-
17 tory?

18 "Sino-Japanese War

19 "Russo-Japanese War

20 "World War I

21 "Manchurian Incident

22 "The Nazi Regime in Germany

23 "The Annexation of Ethiopia

24 "The Spanish War

25 "The Occupation of the Rhineland

1 "The China Incident

2 "The Annexation of Czechoslovakia,
3 Austria and Albania."

4 I quote another excerpt of the same book:

5 "(Page 78, line 9, 10)" English text: Thus,
6 the fall of modern Europe will mean the rise of Asia,
7 and great propaganda for the Imperial way in which all
8 races will be unified. Develop the European Incident
9 into a world-wide incident!"

10 I submit to the Military Tribunal as evi-
11 dence excerpts from TANAKA, Kanoe's article, "A New
12 Stage of the Soviet-German War, and Japan," published
13 in the magazine "Kaizo," volume 23, No. 21, of Novem-
14 ber 1941 (prosecution document No. 2524-A).

15 THE PRESIDENT: Admitted on the usual terms.
16 Major Furness.

17 MR. FURNESS: We make the same objection on
18 the ground that all books are filed in the Home
19 Ministry, and it does not make them official. I
20 assume that the Court's ruling will be the same and,
21 therefore, will not argue the point.

22 THE PRESIDENT: The Charter does not limit
23 documentary evidence to official documents. The
24 objection is overruled.

25 CLERK OF THE COURT: Prosecution's document

1 No. 2524 will receive exhibit No. 674 for identifica-
2 tion only, and the excerpts therefrom, prosecution's
3 document 2524-A, will receive exhibit No. 674-A.

4 (Whereupon, prosecution's document
5 No. 2524 was marked prosecution's exhibit
6 No. 674 for identification, and the excerpt
7 therefrom, prosecution's document No. 2524-A,
8 was marked prosecution's exhibit No. 674-A
9 and received in evidence.)

10 COLONEL ROSENBLITT: I quote these excerpts:

11 "The attack on Moscow, which appeared impos-
12 sible before the end of the year, seems to have be-
13 come an accomplished fact during these ten days."

14 I skip the rest of the paragraph and quote
15 from the second paragraph:

16 "How should Japan move at this time? Japan's
17 standpoint is definite. Japan rejoices in and hopes
18 for the victory of Germany, her confederate.

19 "Needless to say, Japan should make effec-
20 tive use of the world situation created by the vic-
21 tory of Germany in order to achieve her primary
22 great mission."

23 The documents that follow will show to the Court
24 that since the end of 1941 the main theme of propa-
25 ganda became the so-called Great Union of Asia which

1 the Japanese imperialists planned to establish under
2 the domination of Japan, with the Soviet territories
3 included in the bloc.

4 I submit to the Tribunal for identification
5 prosecution document No. 13-C which is a newspaper
6 file of the "Tayo-Dainippon." I tender in evidence
7 an excerpt from the article, the "Greater East Asia
8 Sphere Under Imperial Influence," by the defendant
9 HASHIMOTO, Kingoro, published in the newspaper "Tayo-
10 Dainippon" of January 5, 1942, No. 538 (prosecution
11 document No. 13-C).

12 THE PRESIDENT: Admitted on the usual terms.

13 CLERK OF THE COURT: Prosecution's document
14 No. 13-C will receive exhibit No. 675 for identifica-
15 tion only, and the excerpt therefrom, bearing the
16 same prosecution number, will receive exhibit No.
17 675-A.

18 (Whereupon, the newspaper file of
19 the "Tayo-Dainippon" was marked prosecution's
20 exhibit No. 675 for identification; and the
21 excerpt therefrom, prosecution's document
22 No. 13-C, was marked prosecution's exhibit
23 No. 675-A and received in evidence.)

24 COLONEL ROSENBLITT: Quote from page 5:

25 "Then I should like to think that the

1 Greater East Asia Sphere includes the undermentioned
2 countries."

3 I skip a few lines and quote further:

4 "Japan, Manchukuo, China, the Soviet Far
5 East, French Indo-China, Burma, Malay, the Dutch East
6 Indies, India, Afghanistan, Australia, New Zealand,
7 Hawaii, Philippines, and the islands of the Pacific
8 Ocean and the Indian Ocean.

9 "We cannot yet decide whether all these
10 countries should be incorporated at once into the
11 Sphere under Imperial Influence, but it is at least
12 absolutely necessary to include for the sake of
13 national defense these countries in the sphere of
14 our influence."

15 We offer in evidence one more document. It
16 is an article of TANAKA, Naokiti, professor of the
17 Japanese University Kitsumeikan, published in the
18 newspaper "Osaka Ji-Ji" of January 31, 1942, under
19 the title of "Great Union of Asia" (prosecution
20 document No. 1955).

21 THE PRESIDENT: Admitted on the usual terms.

22 CLERK OF THE COURT: Prosecution's document
23 No. 1955 will be given exhibit No. 676 for identifi-
24 cation only; and the excerpt therefrom, bearing the
25 same prosecution document No., will receive exhibit

1 No. 676-A.

2 (Whereupon, the newspaper "Osaka
3 Ji-Ji" of 1/31/42 was marked prosecution's
4 exhibit No. 676 for identification; and the
5 excerpt therefrom, prosecution's document
6 No. 1955, was marked prosecution's exhibit
7 No. 676-A and received in evidence.)

8 COLONEL ROSENBLITT: The following is a
9 quotation from this article of Professor TANAKA,
10 Naokiti:

11 "As above mentioned, for the purpose of
12 Great Union of Asia, it is to be the first step to
13 unite morally Japan, China and Manchuria, under the
14 leadership of Japan, the second is a participation
15 of Thailand, Annam, Philippines and Burma in this
16 union, and the third, to effect the emancipation of
17 Australia, India and Siberia. We have expected that
18 the league of Japan, Manchuria, and China would de-
19 velop into the cooperation of Great Asia, but judging
20 from the bright triumph of our troops, it might be
21 possible for us to expect the accomplishment of the
22 third step almost simultaneously with those of the
23 first and second."

24 In order to show the nature of the Japanese
25 aggressive propaganda of the period, and at the same

1 time not to inconvenience the Tribunal with studying
2 a great number of statements of this kind, I shall
3 confine myself to presenting to the Tribunal only
4 one more book. The book I submit for identification
5 to the Tribunal was edited by the Association of the
6 Investigation of the Industry of the South (Nampo
7 Sangyo Chosakai) and published in January 1942 under
8 the title of "Thailand" by Nanshinsha publishers
9 (prosecution document No. 2459).

10 From the point of view of the case which is
11 being presented by me, it is not the contents of the
12 book that is worth your attention but rather the
13 picture on its cover, which cover I produce in evi-
14 dence.

15 THE PRESIDENT: Mr. Logan.

16 MR. LOGAN: If the Tribunal please, with
17 respect to these private books that are going in evi-
18 dence, and more particularly with respect to this
19 one now being offered, we fail to see how a docu-
20 ment written by a private individual could have any
21 probative value at all in this case. In other words,
22 are these accused to be held responsible for what any-
23 body writes, irrespective of where it is found?

24 THE PRESIDENT: This is the first time this
25 point has been raised in this section of the case.

1 The point was raised earlier in connection with
2 articles in the Tokyo Gazette. The Court was asked
3 whether they were going to admit against every ac-
4 cused any article in the Tokyo Gazette. We said:
5 certainly not, not even against an accused who was
6 in charge of the department at that time. He would
7 have to be connected with it somehow.

8 The same ruling applies here. I may be
9 mistaken as to the Tokyo Gazette; it may have been
10 publications under the Ministry of Education. But
11 that does not affect the principle.

12 The document is admitted on the usual terms.

13 CLERK OF THE COURT: Prosecution's document
14 No. 2459 will receive exhibit No. 677 for identifi-
15 cation only; and the excerpt therefrom, document No.
16 2459, will receive exhibit No. 677-A.

17 (Whereupon, the book "Thailand"
18 was marked prosecution's exhibit No. 677
19 for identification; and prosecution's docu-
20 ment No. 2459A was marked prosecution's ex-
21 hibit No. 677-A and received in evidence.)
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1 THE PRESIDENT: The Tribunal trusts the
2 prosecution not to clutter the case with documents
3 which they have no hope of connecting with the accused,
4 or of connecting the accused with.

5 COLONEL ROSEMBLIT: I respectfully request
6 that the Tribunal carefully study the cover. You will
7 see the map of the world printed on it with a circle
8 around the territories of the would-be new East Asiatic
9 Union under the Japanese imperial rule. All the terri-
10 tories of that Union are painted red on the original,
11 black on the photostatic copy; that is, the same color
12 with which Japan and her possessions are painted on
13 this map.

14 Then what is painted with the Japanese color
15 on this map?

16 This can be seen on the map itself, and is
17 explained by the text on the cover which I shall fully
18 quote, with the permission of the Tribunal.

19 "There is a small island called 'Greenwich'
20 situated one minute and so many seconds North Latitude
21 in the southern extremity of the territories governed
22 by the great Japanese Empire. If we draw a circle
23 like the rising sun with this small island as the center
24 and its radius extending to Lake Baikal, to the north
25 of Lanchoukuo, it will include the Maritime Provinces,

1 Kamchatka Peninsula, the Aleutian Islands and the
2 Hawaiian Islands in the North, India in the West,
3 Australia and New Zealand in the southeast and thousands
4 of islands scattered in the Southern Pacific like big
5 and small stars.

6 "The creation of New East Asia is certainly
7 nothing but the realization of a great ideal which
8 embraces the Great South Seas. This as has been stated
9 in our announcement is to be economic, geographic and
10 racial unity with Japan as its leader. This will be
11 the way to freedom from past aggressive exploitations
12 and the utilitarian white evils."

13 THE PRESIDENT: Captain Brooks.

14 MR. BROOKS: If the Tribunal please, I notice
15 the prosecutor's use of the word "union" in connection
16 with this cover. Now, there is no word "union"
17 appearing on there that I can find.

18 I find that the prosecution is inclined to
19 place political significance on this talk of a sphere
20 in East Asia, and I believe that their previous evi-
21 dence has been to the effect that it was an economic
22 sphere that was planned. I believe they are trying to
23 show that this is some kind of a political union that
24 is concerned by these maps and diagrams, and I object
25 to it for that reason. I believe it will mislead the

1 Court.

2 THE PRESIDENT: That is not a proper ground of
3 objection, Captain Brooks. Your grounds of objection
4 must be based on non-admissibility, and nothing you
5 said touches the question of admissibility. You are
6 commenting now on the political attitude of the Russians,
7 as you call it. We can take care of that. The com-
8 ments that you are making should be reserved until you
9 come to address the Court.

10 MR. BROOKS: I should like to call to the Court's
11 attention that in the authorship of this map and the
12 title, and so forth, there is not any connection with
13 the accused in the dock, and that the authorship is
14 really not shown as to who drafted the map proposed on
15 here, and that the word which I was trying to impress
16 on, union, does not appear, and that is the reason I
17 raised the point at this time. I thought they had gone
18 too far and it should be called to the Court's atten-
19 tion, that is, the new East Asia Co-prosperity Sphere.
20

21 THE PRESIDENT: It takes an interminable time
22 to translate what you say, Captain Brooks. You speak
23 very well, but you speak at too great length.

24 We are becoming gravely concerned at the amount
25 of time spent on objections which, in view of the terms
of the Charter, have no chance of success. We invite

1 the cooperation of the defense in saving time. They
2 have been cooperating very well.

3 MR. BROOKS: My objection is made solely for
4 the purpose of the record.

5 THE PRESIDENT: Colonel Rosenblit:

6 COLONEL ROSENBLIT: I want to especially empha-
7 size the fact of the publication of a map propagating
8 the seizure of the territories of the Soviet Union by
9 Japan, who at that time was bound by a neutrality pact
10 with the U.S.S.R.

11 Now I shall submit to the Tribunal evidence
12 which will corroborate the fact that the above propa-
13 ganda was in full confirmity with the governmental
14 bodies' plans worked out at that time.

15 If the Tribunal please, at the present stage I
16 should ask to call the witness YATSUGI, Kazuo, for
17 examination.
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YATSUGI

DIRECT

1 K A Z U O Y A T S U G I, called as a witness on
2 behalf of the prosecution, being first duly sworn,
3 testified through Japanese interpreters as
4 follows:

DIRECT EXAMINATION

BY COLONEL ROSENBLIT:

7 Q Tell to the Court your name and first name.

8 A My name is YATSUGI, Kazuo.

9 Q How old are you?

10 A I am 48.

11 Q Are you a Japanese?

12 A Yes, a Japanese.

13 Q What is your address?

14 A No. 5 Sakuragaoka, Shibaku, Tokyo.

15 Q You were chief of the General Affairs Bureau
16 of the Kokusaku-Kenkyu-Kai Society from February 1937
17 through June 1945, weren't you?

18 A Yes.

19 Q You are shown prosecution document No. 2233,
20 which is an affidavit in the Japanese language, of
21 August 30, 1946. Are you familiar with this affidavit?

22 A Yes, I do.

23 Q Is this affidavit signed by you?

24 A Yes.

25 Q Were the contents of this affidavit clear to

YATSUGI

DIRECT

1 you when you signed it?

2 A Yes, I understood it sufficiently.

3 Q Is the affidavit true? Do you confirm the
4 facts stated in it?

5 A Yes, I confirm it.

6 COLONEL ROSENBLIT: If the Tribunal please, I
7 submit in evidence prosecution document No. 2233, the
8 affidavit of YATSUGI, Kazuo, of August 30, 1946, in
9 the Japanese language. By this document we want to
10 expose the nature of the Kokusaku-Kenkyu-Kai Society
11 and its aspirations.

12 THE PRESIDENT: Admitted on the usual terms.

13 CLERK OF THE COURT: Prosecution's document
14 No. 2233 will receive exhibit No. 678.

15 (Whereupon, the document above
16 referred to was marked prosecution's exhibit
17 No. 678, and was received in evidence.)

18 COLONEL ROSENBLIT: I read the full text of
19 this document.
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22
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25

YATSUGI

DIRECT

1 "I, Kazuo YATSUGI, state as follows:-

2 "I was born in NISHIKIE-MURA, SAGA Pre-
3 fecture in 1899.

4 "I held the office of the Chief of the
5 Business Bureau of National Policy Investigation
6 Association /KOKUSAKU KENKYUKAI JIMUKYOKU cho/ from
7 February 1937 to June 1945. At the same time I
8 was entrusted with the business of the Research
9 Section of the War Ministry from December 1938 to
10 the end of 1944.

11 "During the above period I was made to
12 know and did the following which I am going to tes-
13 tify to, according to my duties.

14 "The National Policy Investigation Assoc-
15 iation was instituted by Baron KINMOCHI OKURA, a
16 member of the House of Peers, myself and others
17 in 1937 with the purpose to investigate the graver
18 political problems of immediate attention to our
19 country and to submit the resulting reports to the
20 Japanese Government and to the public.

21 "1. The number of individual members of
22 this Association was approximately 2000 and the
23 number of the juridical persons about 150, all of
24 them paying a subscription.

25 "Among the members of this Association,

7,360

YATSUGI

DIRECT

1 there were included Japanese Statesmen, political
2 leaders, high officials, retired officers who had
3 formerly held positions of leadership, represent-
4 atives of the learned class, some Japanese concerns,
5 the representatives of industrial companies as well
6 as banking facilities, etc.

7 "A list of some juridical persons who
8 were members to the Association is as follows:-

9 "Prime Minister's Secretariat, yearly
10 subscription, ¥3,000; War Ministry, yearly subscrip-
11 tion, ¥3,000; Naval Ministry, ¥3,000; Home Ministry,
12 ¥1,000; Oversea Affairs Ministry, ¥500; Foreign
13 Ministry, ¥1,000; Communication Ministry, about
14 ¥1,000; The Mitsubishi Concern, ¥5,000; The
15 Aikawa Concern, ¥5,000; The Mitsui Concern, from
16 ¥3,000 to ¥5,000; The South Manchurian Railway
17 Company, ¥1,000.

18 "Other big companies and banking facili-
19 ties also subsidized the Association. The annual
20 fee of an individual member was from ¥50 to ¥200.

21 "The annual budget of this Association
22 was ¥170,000/180,000 for the purpose of carrying
23 out specially important investigations, it received
24 extra contributions. For instance, we received
25 ¥300,000 to cover the special expenses of planning

YATSUGI

DIRECT

1 a ten years' programme for the construction of the
2 East Asia Co-prosperity Sphere, including ¥100,000
3 which was received from the Governmental organiza-
4 tions (viz. ¥20,000 from the Cabinet Information
5 Board which was under the direct control of Hideki,
6 TOJO, ¥20,000 from the War Ministry through Akira,
7 MUTO, ¥20,000 from the Foreign Ministry through the
8 Vice Minister, the then Minister being TOGO, ¥20,000
9 from the Naval Ministry, and ¥5,000 from the Greater
10 East Asia Ministry, etc.

11 "¥100,000 was contributed by the big com-
12 panies (including ¥20,000 from MITSUI, ¥10,000 from
13 the SUMITOMO through Keijiro KITAZAWA, a director
14 to the company, and large sums of about ¥10,000 to
15 ¥20,000 each from some other companies.

16 "The above stated ¥300,000 was received
17 in response to a letter addressed to the above
18 named Government office and the brains of the pub-
19 lic concerns in which we explained the ways the
20 money was going to be spent.

21 "¥240,000 out of the above-mentioned sum
22 was spent in making the plan for the ten years' pro-
23 gramme. The document was issued by this Association
24 in April 1943 and sent to the Greater East Asia and
25 Foreign Ministries. I assure you that the document

YATSUGI

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1 written in Japanese entitled 'The Plan for the
2 Measures for Constructing the Greater East Asia Co-
3 Prosperity Sphere' in four parts which you showed
4 (and which had been seized when the residence of
5 Baron OKURA was searched) 's the very document for
6 which compilation this Association received the
7 above, stated subscription of ¥300,000.

8 "The Board of Managing Directors which
9 assumed leadership in the Association had ten mem-
10 bers including:

11 "Kinmochi OKURA (Member of the House of
12 Peers)

13 "Michio YUZAWA (Prior to his taking the "
14 Portfolio of Home Minister)

15 "Hiroshi SHIMOMURA (Later took the Office
16 of Minister without Port-
17 folio and in the SUZUKI
18 Cabinet was appointed Chief
19 of the Information Board)

20 "I, as the Chief of the Business Bureau,
21 which consisted of 30/40 clerks, was looking after
22 the affairs of the Association.

23 "The work of the Association was sometimes
24 participated in by those who were qualified as not
25 the members of the Association. (For instance,

YATSUGI

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1 Lt. Gen. Akira MUTO who was in active service not
2 only made speeches two or three times in the interest
3 of the Association but gave financial support as
4 stated above. Lieutenant General Kenryo SATO also
5 made speeches more than once. Besides the above,
6 some influential Japanese statesmen who were not
7 members participated in the important works of the
8 Association.)

9 "The reports, documents and plans which
10 were made by the Association on the most important
11 problems were submitted to the Government (The
12 Premier's Secretariat) and the Ministers concerned
13 on the instructions of the Board of Managing Direc-
14 tors.

15 "The Governmental Organizations furnished
16 us with necessary materials and data (including
17 those of top-secret character) for investigating
18 important problems regarding national policies and
19 presenting our opinions about them.

20 "In October of the 16th year of Showa
21 (1941) when it seemed definite that Japan should
22 enter a war in the near future, the Board of Manag-
23 ing Directors of the National Policy Investigation
24 Association instituted a Committee for Administrative
25 Measures with the purpose of working out a plan to

YATSUGI

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1 be submitted to the Government in preparation for
2 wars in the North and in the South.

3 "This Committee consisted of a fine set
4 of men, such as former ministers and generals who
5 were in close connection with the Government and
6 military authorities, including the following prin-
7 cipal figures:

8 "Nobuyuki, ABE, Premier in Showa 14/15
9 /'39/'40/, President of Imperial Rule
10 Assistance Association in Showa 17 /'42/.
11 "Fumio GOTO, A member of the House of
12 Peers, Acting Premier in Showa 11 /1936/,
13 Minister without Portfolio in TOJO Cabinet.
14 President of Imperial Rule Assistance
15 Association in Showa 18 /1943/.

16 "Seizo KOBAYASHI, Admiral. Vice Minister
17 of Navy. Minister without portfolio in
18 Koiso Cabinet.

19 "Sankichi, TAKAHASHI, Admiral. A war coun-
20 cillor.

21 "Shinsuke, KISHI. The Commerce and In-
22 dustry Minister of TOJO Cabinet. Since
23 Showa 18 /1943/, Minister without port-
24 folio, Vice Minister of Munitions, and oth-
25 ers.

YATSUGI

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1 "I affirm that the document you showed to
2 me entitled 'The Report of the Committee for Adminis-
3 trative Measures' is the very report that was made by
4 the above-mentioned committee and submitted to the
5 Premier, Army, Navy, and Foreign Ministers in October
6 1941.

7 "During the war, three men of the Commi-
8 ttee for Administrative Measures were appointed by
9 the Government to be administrative leaders in the
10 Southern occupied areas, viz, Lieutenant General
11 Rensuke ISOGAI to be Governor-General of Hongkong;
12 Shigeo OTATE to be Mayor of Singapore and Hyozoro
13 SAKURAI to be political adviser to Burma.

14 "As stated before, I was on the non-offi-
15 cial staff of the Research Section of the War Min-
16 istry during the period of Showa 13-19 /1938-1944/.
17 The Chief of the Research Section was Major General
18 Naofuku MIKUNI during Showa 15-17 /1940-1943/.

19 "Early in Showa 17 (1942), there arose a
20 necessity to make clear the official idea of the
21 Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere. It was
22 needed for carrying out the function of this Assoc-
23 iation in investigating this same problem. I re-
24 quested the War Ministry to show me the documents
25 wherein was expressed the official opinion on this

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1 subject.

2 "Early in Showa 17 (1942), in February or
3 March, I borrowed two documents, the titles thereof
4 were - 'The Gist of Policy for Management of the
5 Southern Areas Occupied as a Result of the Greater
6 East Asia War' and 'The Plan for the Disposal of
7 Land in the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere'
8 from the research section of the War Ministry (al-
9 though my memory cannot identify the person).

10 "I affirm that judging by the contents
11 the photostated copies of the two Japanese docu-
12 ments shown to me are those of the above-mentioned
13 documents which I received from the War Ministry
14 early in Showa 17 /1942/.

15 "I made a report to Baron Kinmochi OKURA
16 at that time concerning these documents. By my
17 autograph signature I certify that each of the 29
18 photostated pages, judging by the contents, is the
19 same as that of the document in question. The fact
20 that the Overseas Affairs Ministry participated in
21 compiling these documents is clear as is written in
22 them, and the participation of the General Staff
23 Headquarters and Naval General Staff is also doubt-
24 less, considering that the disposition of the Army
25 and Navy forces in the Southern Areas is mentioned

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1 in these documents, such matters being under the
2 exclusive charge of the General Staff Headquarters
3 and Naval General Staff, even the Army and Navy
4 Ministries claiming no function in them."

5 /signed/ "Kazuo YATSUGI

6 30th August 1946"

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YATSUGI

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1 The affidavit of YATSUGI, Kazuo is signed by
2 himself in the presence of the officers of the U.S.
3 Army, Arthur A. Sandusky, Captain, J.A.G.D. and
4 Lieutenant James Murakami.

5 I have some more questions to the witness
6 YATSUGI, Kazuo, which are closely connected with the
7 documents mentioned by him in his affidavit.

8 BY. COLONEL ROSENBLIT (Continued)

9 Q Mr. Witness, you are shown prosecution
10 document No. 1987, which is a photostatic copy of a
11 file of documents, compiled by the military author-
12 ities and the Overseas Department and by the Kokusaku-
13 Kenkyu-Kai society. Look through the document under
14 the title: "The Gist of Policy for Management of
15 the Southern Areas Occupied as a Result of the Great
16 East Asia War" and look through, "The Plan for Manage-
17 ment of territories in the Greater East Asia Co-
18 Prosperity Sphere."

19 THE PRESIDENT: Don't tell him what it is.
20 Let him tell you.

21 Q (Continued) Are these the same documents which
22 you received from the Research Section of the War
23 Ministry for the Kokusaku-Kenkyu-Kai Society in
24 February or March, 1942, and which you mentioned in
25 your affidavit?

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1 A Will you repeat the question, please?

2 (Whereupon, the question was repeated
3 by the Japanese interpreter.)

4 A Yes, they are the same.

5 Q Look through the last part of the file, "The
6 Report of the Committee for the Administrative Measures."
7 Is it the same document of which it is written in your
8 affidavit as the one having been worked out by the
9 Kokusaku-Kenkyu-Kai Society and forwarded to the Prime
10 Minister, Minister of Navy, and Foreign Minister?

11 A Yes.

12 COLONEL ROSENBLIT: I offer to the Tribunal
13 for identification the photostatic copy of this file,
14 prosecution document No. 1987. At the same time I
15 tender a certificate which confirms that the original
16 of this document was obtained by the Units of the
17 Soviet Army in Southern Sakhalin in the files of the
18 Company for the Development of Natural Resources in
19 Southern Sakhalin.

20 THE PRESIDENT: Admitted on the usual terms.

21 CLERK OF THE COURT: Prosecution's document
22 No. 1987 will receive exhibit No. 679 for identification
23 only.

24 Whereupon, the document above referred
25 to was marked prosecution's exhibit No. 679 for

YATSUGI

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1 identification only.)

2 Q Now, Mr. Witness, you are shown prosecution
3 document No. 2330, under the title, "Plan of Measures
4 as Regards the Construction of the Great East Asiatic
5 Co-Prosperity Sphere," published by the Kokusaku-
6 Kenkyu-Kai Society in May, 1943. Is it the same docu-
7 ment of which it is written in your affidavit as being
8 the one worked out by the Kokusaku-Kenkyu-Kai Society
9 for the compilation of which was spent the 300,000 yen
10 received from the government agencies, big banks and
11 concerns?

12 A Yes, that is the document.

13 COLONEL ROSENBLIT: I submit to the Tribunal
14 for identification prosecution's document No. 2330,
15 "Plan of Measures as Regards the Construction of the
16 Great East Asiatic Co-Prosperity Sphere," published
17 by the Kokusaku-Kenkyu-Kai Society in May, 1943.
18 At the same time I tender a certificate which confirms
19 that the aforesaid document was seized at Baron Okura
20 Kimmochi's home on June 4, 1946.

21 THE PRESIDENT: Admitted on the usual terms.

22 We will recess now for fifteen minutes.

23 (Whereupon, at 1045, a recess was taken
24 until 1100, after which the proceedings were
25 resumed as follows:)

YATSUGI

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1 MARSHAL OF THE COURT: The International
2 Tribunal for the Far East is now resumed.

3 MAJOR MOORE: If the Tribunal please,
4 referring to document No. 2368, exhibit No. 673,
5 the names KONDO and IMAFUJI are in this case variant
6 readings for the same characters and both refer to
7 one and the same person.

8 CLERK OF THE COURT: Prosecution document
9 No. 2330 will receive exhibit No. 680 for identifi-
10 cation only.

11 ("hereupon, the above-mentioned
12 document was marked prosecution's exhibit No.
13 680 for identification.)

14 COLONEL ROSENBLIT: Now, if the Tribunal
15 please, I shall avail myself of the opportunity of
16 the witness YATSUGI being present in Court and offer
17 for identification two more documents of the Kokusaku
18 Kenkyukai Society.

19 Q. Mr. Witness, you are shown prosecution
20 document No. 2302 which is a list of members of the
21 Kokusaku Kenkyukai Society published in 1942. Do
22 you confirm that this list was actually published by
23 the Kokusaku Kenkyukai Society and contains the names
24 of physical and juridical members of the Society?
25

(No response.)

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1 Q Do you confirm that this list is incomplete
2 for the Prime Minister's Secretariat and other
3 ministries of which it is written in your affidavit
4 as being juridical members of the society are not
5 included in it?

6 THE MONITOR: The Language Pool was not
7 able to hear the witness. Will the witness repeat
8 his words, please?

9 A Government departments, by their very nature,
10 were prohibited from becoming juridical persons --
11 members of the association; and it was only for the
12 sake of convenience, in order to gather together in
13 the subscriptions, that they were considered as juridi-
14 cal persons.

15 COLONEL ROSENBLIT: I offer to the Tribunal
16 for identification prosecution document No. 2302 which
17 is a list of members of the Kokusaku Kenkyukai Society
18 for the year 1942.

19 THE PRESIDENT: The Soviet Member cannot
20 hear a word, and I do not want the proceedings to
21 be continued until he can.

22 COLONEL ROSENBLIT: I offer to the Tribunal
23 for identification prosecution document No. 2302 which
24 is a list of members of the Kokusaku Kenkyukai for
25 the year 1942. At the same time I tender a certificate

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1 which confirms that the aforesaid document was seized
2 during the search at YATSUGI's on June 3, 1946.

3 THE PRESIDENT: Admitted on the usual terms.

4 CLERK OF THE COURT: Prosecution document
5 No. 2302 will receive exhibit No. 681 for identifica-
6 tion only.

7 (Whereupon, the above-mentioned doc-
8 ument was marked prosecution's exhibit No. 681
9 for identification.)

10 Q Mr. Witness, you are shown prosecution
11 document No. 2229, a tentative plan concerning the
12 scope and the structure of the Greater East Asia
13 Co-Prosperity Sphere of February 18, 1942 published
14 by the General Affairs Bureau of the Kokuseku Kenkyukai
15 Society. Do you confirm that this plan was really
16 published by the Kokusaku Kenkyukai Society?

17 A Yes, that it was prepared by the National
18 Policy Research Council -- Research Association, yes.

19 COLONEL ROSENBLIT: I offer to the Tribunal
20 for identification prosecution document No. 2229, a
21 tentative plan concerning the scope and the structure
22 of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere of
23 February 18, 1942; and at the same time I tender a
24 certificate which confirms that this document was seized
25 during the search at YATSUGI's on June 3, 1946.

YATSUGI

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1 THE PRESIDENT: We do not want the certifi-
2 cate until we admit it finally. It will be marked
3 for identification.

4 CLERK OF THE COURT: Prosecution document
5 No. 2229 will receive exhibit No. 682 for identifica-
6 tion only.

7 ("Whereupon, the above-mentioned document
8 was marked prosecution's exhibit No. 682 for
9 identification.)

10 COLONEL ROSENBLIT: YATSUGI may be placed
11 at the disposal of defense counsel for cross-examina-
12 tion.

13 MR. SHIOHARA: Mr. SHIOHARA.

14 CROSS-EXAMINATION

15 BY MR. SHIOHARA:

16 Q Mr. Witness, to which category does the
17 National Policy Investigation Association belong:
18 to a secret society, to a political society, to a thought
19 society, or to an ordinary civilian organization merely
20 for purposes of research?

21 A The National Policy Investigation Association
22 was a purely research association consisting of non-
23 official civilian members who cooperated in their
24 common task of research.

25 Q Did you say "private organization"?

YATSUGI

CROSS

1 A Yes, it is a private organization.

2 Q Briefly, what is the purpose of this associ-
3 ation?

4 A The purpose of this association was to
5 assemble the knowledge of researchers among the
6 people and to advise the government on various prob-
7 lems as well as to make public some of their findings.

8 Q With respect to national policy, did the
9 association have any positive views, or **did** their
10 views take a positive stand, or was their stand merely
11 passive or on all issues did it always take a neutral
12 attitude?

13 A They -- the research organization was
14 neutral. It did not have any particular ideology,
15 thought or tendency.

16 Q As a purely private organization, I should
17 think that the views expressed or presented by the
18 organization to the government could be accepted or
19 rejected. What is your opinion on that?

20 A Both the government and members of this
21 association are at liberty -- free.

22 Q From the time of its establishment, was the
23 membership of this association fixed, or were members
24 freely admitted and at liberty to resign when they
25 desired?

YATSUGI

CROSS

1 A Members were free to join or to resign.

2 Q What was the extent of the responsibility
3 or obligation of the members to this association?

4 A Members had no responsibility to the associ-
5 ation except the payment of their established member-
6 ship fees.

7 Q Were active members or active personnel
8 of the armed forces among the members?

9 A Not a single active military personnel
10 has been admitted as a member in the association.

11 Q Was this a subsidiary organization of the
12 army or was it not?

13 A No.

14 Q May I inquire as to how decisions were made
15 with respect to publications of the findings, as to
16 the published publication of the findings of the
17 association? Were they determined by the executive
18 officers or were they published after the findings
19 were completed by the members of the Research Commit-
20 tee?

21 A Speaking of the procedure, according to which
22 the association prepares its reports, may I say that
23 if a certain problem or a certain issue arises, or
24 if there is a certain issue of interest to investigate
25 into, those who are interested in this particular

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1 problem, they may be a few in number, they may be
2 over ten, would gather together and form a research
3 body on their particular subject. After this par-
4 ticular research group reaches some conclusion, they
5 would submit -- prepare this report and conclusion
6 and submit it to the committee. The Executive Com-
7 mittee thereupon would act upon the results in
8 accordance with the particular wishes or desires of
9 those who participated in the research.

10 Q Were members of the association who were
11 not connected with any of these investigations per-
12 mitted to express their views or make revisions in
13 the finished reports?

14 A Even though non-committee members who are
15 members of the organization attend or participate in
16 any of the deliberations, they do not engage in the
17 revision of such reports later on or to add their
18 views to it.

19 Q When you and others organized this association,
20 on what policy did you base your financial plans?
21 Was it to ask for subscriptions from whomever would
22 be willing or glad to pay subscriptions or to put any
23 particular emphasis on the Army as a source of your
24 revenue?

25 A The aim of the organization was to get its

YATSUGI

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1 subscriptions from a wide field.

2 Q Did you receive donations by requests?

3 A Yes.

4 Q In your affidavit, Mr. Witness, you state
5 that you got some donations from the Army, and mention-
6 ed such names as MUTO and SATO. Did you procure
7 such money from them because of any personal relation-
8 ship with these men or merely as a business procedure
9 in that these men merely succeeded to an office and
10 whose predecessors had also donated money to this
11 organization?

12 A The association was established in 1936.
13 Since that time it has received donations from both
14 the Army and the Navy; and, naturally, this organiz-
15 ation has received such donations before the time of
16 Lieutenant Generals MUTO and SATO.

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1 Q With respect to MUTO and SATO, you say that
2 these men lectured at the National Policy Investigation
3 Association. Now, were these men invited to speak to
4 this organization on subjects of current interest with
5 which these men were particularly connected, or did
6 these men come, say, on their own initiative with some
7 kind of a feeling that they might lead the members of
8 the organization to their way of thinking?

9 A The lectures sponsored by the association
10 were public lectures carried on as a service to the
11 members of the organization; therefore, there was no
12 case such as that indicated in your question.

13 Q What was the purpose for which the plan for
14 measures for constructing the Greater East Asia Co-
15 Prosperity Sphere was prepared?

16 A The purpose in starting this study was to
17 make clear the purpose of the war. May I add also,
18 to make clear the purpose of the war and to cooperate
19 in making this purpose clear.

20 Q After this document was completed how did you
21 dispose of it?

22 A With respect to problems of Greater East Asia,
23 the reports prepared by the organization were made
24 public and distributed, but this particular document
25 shown to me a little while ago by the Russian prosecutor

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1 was not made public. Only a small number of this
2 document was prepared and because of the fact that
3 it was difficult to reach any definite conclusions,
4 it was distributed only internally among the members
5 of the organization. Hence all of the members of the
6 executive committee of the organization were not
7 agreed in their views with respect to this particular
8 report and, as a consequence, these reports were held
9 by just a few members of the senior executive officers
10 of the organization. Therefore, at the time they
11 were distributed among the War, Navy and other related
12 government Ministries, they were distributed with such
13 a purpose in mind -- that it was merely tentative.

14 Q Will you also give some explanation with
15 respect to the purpose of the committee which was
16 formed in this regard?

17 A This committee was formed in the summer of
18 1941 when war appeared to be imminent or the possibility
19 of war was looming very vividly ahead and it was our
20 consideration that if war started -- if a new war
21 started and territories would be occupied, we were
22 very much concerned with the administration of such
23 occupied areas, and it was our desire that any of the
24 unpleasanties which developed in Manchuria and China
25 could be avoided, and it was for such a purpose and

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1 for purposes of reference to avoid such unpleasant
2 developments that this report was prepared.

3 Q With respect to the fact that the war may
4 start -- that a new war may start -- in the light of
5 the prevailing international situation then, did you
6 just merely imagine that a war might start or did you
7 get any definite information from some place that war
8 would start?

9 A That was the judgment given on the basis of
10 general information available at that time.

11 Q In your affidavit you say -- you have stated
12 that in the first part of 1942 you made a request with
13 the Ministry of War to give you its official views if
14 they have on the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity
15 Sphere. Now, what is the connection between this and
16 the gist of policy for management of the southern
17 areas occupied as a result of the Greater East Asia
18 War and the plan for the disposal of land in the
19 Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere?

20 A These were borrowed from the investigation
21 department of the War Ministry.

22 Q Are these documents definitely those of the
23 Army?

24 A What is the purport of your question?

25 Q I am asking, were these documents prepared

YATSUGI

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1 by the Army?

2 A In my affidavit I state that maybe it
3 might be military officers. If by your question
4 you mean whether this was an official document of
5 the Army, I am unable to answer. I do not have the
6 qualification to give proof on this matter.

7 Q Do you not admit that it was prepared by
8 some Army officers with special ideas, special
9 thoughts on the subject from their own private
10 point of view?

11 A At that time I was also an unofficial member
12 of the staff of the investigation bureau of the
13 Ministry of War and in the investigation department
14 there was considerable data both domestic in nature
15 and also international in nature, and I have come
16 across documents which were prepared privately by
17 Army officers but I have no knowledge nor qualifica-
18 tion to give proof with respect to this document
19 beyond this.

20 Q What is your impression of this document
21 upon reading it?

22 A Very extreme and positive views, I thought.

23 Q You were in the position, Mr. Witness, to be
24 acquainted with some of the high leaders in the Army.
25 Now, could you say that you could find any consistency

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1 between the central leaders in the Army and the
2 contents of these documents?

3 A I do not recall ever having heard personally
4 any of their views.

5 Q Were these documents prepared by the Research
6 Association and distributed? Now, where is the orig-
7 inal copy of the report or the document in question?

8 A I should think that when the data were
9 copied it was at the time I was held in custody by
10 the gendarmerie -- correction: If I had made any
11 copies of the data I would have been arrested by the
12 Japanese military police. I do not know what has
13 happened to the original.

14 Q Did you return the data after you borrowed
15 them or did you personally have custody over them?

16 A I do not have any recollections on that
17 matter.

18 Q Toward the end of this document it is mentioned
19 that the Ministry of Overseas Affairs had participated
20 in it. Now, from the common sense point of view,
21 this appears to be rather strange, or even funny.
22 Now, were some special persons connected with the
23 Overseas Ministry connected with the preparation of
24 the document, or have you any other views on the
25 subject?

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1 A I only know that the Overseas Ministry
2 had some connection with it by the statement that
3 appears at the end of the document. Other than that
4 I don't know a thing.

5 Q With respect to the preparation of this
6 document you mention that information with respect
7 to the distribution of armed forces was supplied by
8 the Army General Staff and the Navy General Staff;
9 now, as a matter of fact, the Navy General Staff
10 nor the Army General Staff do not supply such inform-
11 ation. Isn't it more accurate to say that people
12 who had some connections with the General Staff
13 offices, maybe including military personnel, supplied
14 them personally or privately?

15 A My meaning in my affidavit is that such
16 technical matters could only be written by experts
17 who are in some way connected with the General Staff
18 or who are familiar with the problem. Now, whether
19 I am personally qualified or not in this regard, I
20 will leave it up to you.

21 Q In your affidavit you say that with respect
22 to the dispatch of armed forces as well as military
23 operations, the Ministry of War has no authority.
24 You just stated in your affidavit that the Ministry
25 of War has no authority with respect to military

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1 operations. Is that the way you want to explain the
2 other half of the story too?

3 A I don't know whether the document is official
4 or unofficial, but if official I would take it from
5 the substance therein that the War Ministry had no
6 authority. This is my own conclusion on the basis
7 of ordinary common sense.

8 Q You were a member of the unofficial staff
9 of the Research Bureau of the Ministry of War. What
10 was your authority or responsibility -- your authority
11 and responsibility -- in that capacity, if any?

12 THE PRESIDENT: That is too broad.

13 A I had no authority as an unofficial staff
14 member of the Research Bureau of the War office nor
15 was any authority conferred on me. My only responsi-
16 bility, if any, was to go to the office once a week or
17 two or three times a month and reply to any of the
18 questions put to me by members of that department.

19 MR. SHIOHARA: That is all.

20 MR. S. OKAMOTO: I am OKAMOTO, Shoichi,
21 counsel for the accused MUTO.

22 CROSS-EXAMINATION (Continued)

23 BY MR. S. OKAMOTO:

24 Q In your affidavit, Mr. Witness, you say that
25 MUTO not only gave lectures at the association two or

1 three times but also gave financial support. Can you
2 state, Mr. Witness, under what occasions these speeches
3 were made, when they were made and what was the
4 content of those lectures?

5 A These lectures treated current topics.

6 Q When you speak of two or three times, is
7 that recollection of yours accurate?

8 A Yes, my recollection is around two or three
9 times from the time Lieutenant General MUTO took
10 office in the headquarters in Tokyo until he was
11 transferred. With respect to attendance at our
12 meetings, since all of these are published in our
13 bulletins, if you refer to them all of these facts
14 would be known, and so if my memory is mistaken there
15 is that method of acquiring the true facts.

16 Q You say "speeches," were they actually
17 speeches of a formal nature or were they more or less
18 conversational speeches held after dinners?

19 A The speeches which I refer to in my affidavit
20 also include lectures.

21 Q Did General MUTO attend the meetings by
22 request of the organization or by his own initiative?

23 A At that time it was very difficult for any
24 private civilian organization to invite an active
25 officer in the Army or Navy to speak before it. The

21 I am asking you whether

22 these donations from the War Office
23 personally.

24 A The donations were received from General MUTO,

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1 three times but also gave financial support. Can you
2 state, Mr. Witness, under what occasions these speeches
3 were made, when they were made and what was the
4 content of those lectures?

5 A These lectures treated current topics.

6 Q When you speak of two or three times, is
7 that recollection of yours accurate?

8 A Yes, my recollection is around two or three
9 times from the time Lieutenant General MUTO took
10 office in the headquarters in Tokyo until he was
11 transferred. With respect to attendance at our
12 meetings, since all of these are published in our
13 bulletins, if you refer to them all of these facts
14 would be known, and so if my memory is mistaken there
15 is that method of acquiring the true facts.

16 Q You say "speeches," were they actually
17 speeches of a formal nature or were they more or less
18 conversational speeches held after dinners?

19 A The speeches which I refer to in my affidavit
20 also include lectures.

21 Q Did General MUTO attend the meetings by
22 request of the organization or by his own initiative?

23 A At that time it was very difficult for any
24 private civilian organization to invite an active
25 officer in the Army or Navy to speak before it. The

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1 request had to be channelled through the Board of
2 Information and from there through the press section
3 of the Army before a request could be put through to
4 the person which we wished to invite.

5 Q You just said that when General MUTO took
6 office in Tokyo. Do you mean when he returned to
7 Tokyo from China?

8 A Yes.

9 THE PRESIDENT: That will do for the time
10 being. We will adjourn now until half-past one.

11 (Whereupon, at 1200, a recess was
12 taken.)
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AFTERNOON SESSION

1 The Tribunal met, pursuant to recess, at 1332.

2
3 MARSHAL OF THE COURT: The International
4 Military Tribunal for the Far East is now resumed.

5 THE PRESIDENT: Mr. OKAMOTO.

6 MR. S. OKAMOTO: Counsel OKAMOTO, Shoichi,
7 for the accused MUTO would like to continue this
8 morning's cross-examination. May I request the
9 Japanese reporter to read back the last reply of the
10 witness?
11

12 THE MONITOR (To official court reporter):
13 Will you please read it in English?

14 (Whereupon, the last question and
15 answer was read by the official court reporter.)

16 K A Z U O Y A T S U G I, called as a witness on
17 behalf of the prosecution, resumed the stand
18 and testified as follows:

19 BY MR. S. OKAMOTO (Continued):

20 Q I should like to have the witness recall
21 his memory. Did not General MUTO speak about his
22 experiences in China after his return from that
23 country?

24 A Yes.

25 Q Have you any impression whether or not General

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1 MUTO's speech contained subject matter which was
2 very aggressive in nature -- warlike and aggressive
3 in nature?

4 A I have no such recollection.

5 Q Can you not recall your memory in that
6 regard more concretely?

7 A Being rather an old story, I cannot recall.
8 At any rate, I do not have any such recollection.

9 Q Have you ever heard from MUTO anything con-
10 tained in exhibit 679, 680, and 682?

11 A No.

12 Q Is not MUTO a man who does not express
13 opinion other than that which is rational and moder-
14 ate?

15 A That is so insofar as my contacts or my
16 intercourse with him is concerned.

17 Q Whether it is MUTO or SATO, in speaking before
18 the National Policy Research Association, speaking not,
19 of course -- at the request of your organization --
20 not in their official capacity but in their private
21 capacity, is that not so? Not in their official
22 capacity as representative of the Army, but in their
23 private capacity as individuals, is that not so?

24 A There is no mistaking the fact that when
25 officials of the government or military officers speak

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1 before private civilian organizations, they do so in
2 their private capacity.

3 Q In making any decisions with respect to the
4 evidence appearing in your affidavit, is the National
5 Policy Investigation Association influenced by
6 government sources, or do they make such decisions
7 independently?

8 THE MONITOR: Rather than "government sources",
9 the "government source" should read "important party
10 within the government organization."

11 A All decisions made by the association are
12 autonomous and independent.

13 Q In your affidavit, Mr. Witness, you state
14 that MUTO, that the organization also received financial
15 assistance from MUTO. Does that mean that he gave his
16 personal or private assistance to the organization?

17 A I, personally, do not recall ever having asked
18 Lieutenant General MUTO personally for any donations;
19 but in accepting such donations, they have been re-
20 ceived unconditionally.

21 Q Your answer was a little off the tangent.
22 I am asking you whether your organization received
23 these donations from the War Office or from MUTO
24 personally.

25 A The donations were received from General MUTO,

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1 but I think they were from the War Office; that is,
2 the donations were received from the hands of General
3 MUTO, but the donations came from the War Office.

4 THE MONITOR: I believe.

5 Q Who received the donations, the money?

6 A I did.

7 Q I should like to have you, Mr. Witness,
8 refresh your memory. Was that when General MUTO
9 was in office as Chief of the Military Affairs Bureau?

10 A Although my recollections might not be cor-
11 rect, I think it was in March, 1942, when the dona-
12 tion was received. If General MUTO was not in that
13 office at that time, then there is some mistake in my
14 own memory.

15 Q In April he was not in office.

16 A My memory is not exact whether it was March
17 or April.

18 Q Now, Mr. Witness, may I inquire whether the
19 plan for measures for constructing the Greater East
20 Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere --

21 THE INTERPRETER: I will repeat that question.

22 Q May I ask, Mr. Witness, whether three hundred
23 thousand yen were especially devoted to the preparation
24 of the document, the plan for measures of constructing
25 the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, or was that

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1 amount spent on that particular investigation from
2 general funds -- I am asking whether this three
3 hundred thousand yen was devoted to the preparation
4 of this particular document out of general donations?

5 A The study of Greater East Asiatic problems
6 had various and many aspects, and the results of
7 these studies were published. There are many of-
8 ficial documents on such subjects; and the subject
9 which you have just taken up is only a part of the
10 general research activities of the organization.

11 Q Then, am I right in asking that three hundred
12 thousand yen -- a special fund of three hundred
13 thousand yen -- was not devoted to the plan for
14 measures for constructing the Greater East Asia Co-
15 Prosperity Sphere?

16 A Yes.

17 Q In exhibit No. 679, it is said under date
18 of December, 1941, that the document had been prepared
19 by the Army and by the Overseas Ministry -- Ministry
20 for Overseas Affairs. I should like to ask the Tribunal
21 to show the witness the original of this document,
22 exhibit 679.

23 (Whereupon, a document was shown to
24 the witness.)

25 Q (Continuing): I ask you, Mr. Witness, upon

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1 looking at it, is that based on the original plan,
2 or was that something else added afterwards?

3 A With respect to this document, I entertain
4 doubt whether this document is official or not,
5 official document of the Army or not. However, I
6 do not have any knowledge which would qualify me to
7 discuss this document, to give proof regarding this
8 document.

9 (Whereupon, a document was handed
10 to the cross-examining attorney.)

11 Q Mr. Witness, what kind of paper do you
12 recall having made a copy of this on -- of this plan?

13 A I think it was typewriting paper. It was
14 ordinary paper.

15 Q Was there any imprint of the Army on the
16 paper?

17 A I do not think there was any official form
18 of the Army, but at any rate I have no recollections
19 on the subject.

20 Q With respect to this plan, Mr. Witness, can
21 you say that this document did not follow the estab-
22 lished procedure in the Japanese Government; that is,
23 this document was not handled first by the official
24 in charge, then by the chief of section, and then
25 by his superior, the chief of bureau?

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2 or was that something else added afterwards?

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4 doubt whether this document is official or not,
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8 document.

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10 to the cross-examining attorney.)

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12 recall having made a copy of this on -- of this plan?

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14 ordinary paper.

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16 paper?

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18 of the Army, but at any rate I have no recollections
19 on the subject.

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21 you say that this document did not follow the estab-
22 lished procedure in the Japanese Government; that is,
23 this document was not handled first by the official
24 in charge, then by the chief of section, and then
25 by his superior, the chief of bureau?

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1 A I do not have sufficient knowledge with
2 respect to army documents, but I do not think that
3 this went through the official army procedure, the
4 regular army procedure. However, with regard to
5 this point, as I have stated to the prosecution on
6 various occasions and also testified here this morning,
7 I do not have sufficient knowledge to testify on
8 the matter.

9 Q This word in this document saying "gun"
10 or merely "military", and the Ministry for Overseas
11 Affairs -- by this word "military" do you also in-
12 clude -- could you include both the Army and Navy?

13 A I do not know.

14 Q Whether it is an army official document, of
15 the army or navy, do they ever use such an ambiguous
16 word as "gun" or "military" which does not specify
17 which branch of the armed service?

18 THE PRESIDENT: You are going into too much
19 detail. I think I can safely say on behalf of the
20 Tribunal that this cross-examination will be of very
21 little assistance, if of any assistance. I am speaking
22 now of the cross-examination for the last five or ten
23 minutes.

24 MR. S. OKAMOTO: Then I shall proceed to
25 other points.

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1 THE MONITOR: I will ask from another angle.

2 Q Can you, Mr. Witness, imagine such a plan as
3 this could be set up by the Ministry for Overseas Af-
4 fairs and the High Command?

5 A I do not have sufficient knowledge of the
6 goings on or procedures within the government itself.
7 However, with respect to this matter, I am one of
8 those who entertains doubt.

9 Q Lastly, Mr. Witness, I should like to ask:
10 Now you state that you were on a non-official -- member
11 of non-official staff of the Investigation Bureau in the
12 War Office. Was this attached to the Military Service
13 Bureau of which General TANAKA, Ryukichi, was chief?

14 A I think the Investigation Bureau was an inde-
15 pendent branch of the War Office.

16 Q Do you recall any connection of this depart-
17 ment with the Military Service Bureau?

18 A Personally, I have no relationship or con-
19 nection with it whatsoever.

20 MR. S. OKAMOTO: I should like to state to
21 the Tribunal that the word "kobunsho" which in Japanese
22 is translated "official publication"; but this word
23 "official" here does not mean "official" in the true,
24 official sense of the term, but meaning public sense
25 of the term.

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1 MR. GOLUNSKY: If the Tribunal please, the
2 counsel is definitely under cross-examination testi-
3 fying himself.

4 THE PRESIDENT: That is true. That is
5 objectionable. I think he is explaining his reasons
6 for the cross-examination.

7 Major Blakeney.

8 CROSS-EXAMINATION (Continued)

9 BY MR. BLAKENEY:

10 Q Mr. Witness, what was the date upon which
11 you received your donation of twenty thousand yen
12 from the Foreign Ministry?

13 A I do not recall. However, I should think
14 it was approximately before March or April, 1942.

15 Q In what manner was that contribution solicited
16 and received from the Foreign Ministry?

17 A I have no knowledge, inasmuch as I did not
18 go to the Gaimusho to solicit the contribution nor
19 did I accept it.

20 THE MONITOR: "Gairusho" is "Foreign Ministry."

21 Q Who did go to solicit it?

22 A I think it was one of the officials of the
23 National Policy Investigation Association, but I have
24 no exact recollection as to who.

25 Q Have you in your possession a copy of the

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1 letter which you state in your affidavit was addressed
2 to the above-named government offices?

3 A The National Policy Investigation Associ-
4 ation was burned down as a result of war in March,
5 1945. Therefore, we do not have in our possession
6 most of the records of the association.

7 Q Do you mean to say, then, that you have not
8 a copy of this particular letter?

9 A Yes.

10 Q Can you state the approximate contents of
11 that letter?

12 A Approximately, the purport of the letter
13 is as follows: that the National Policy Investiga-
14 tion Association in pursuing a study of Greater
15 East Asiatic problems would like to request the as-
16 sistance and support of both private and official
17 sources by donation; and these letters were sent
18 out not only to the Foreign Office, but to various
19 circles both official and private.

20 MR. ELAKENEY: That, I believe, concludes
21 the cross-examination, except that we should like to
22 ask that the witness be kept here available until such
23 time as the documents identified by him may be offered
24 in evidence.

25 THE PRESIDENT: He is released on the term

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1 that he is to be available when required.

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1 DR. KIYOSE: I should like the Court's per-
2 mission for just one simple statement. In reply to a
3 question to Counsel OKAMOTO, you, Mr. Witness, replied
4 that many publications were made public on the subject
5 of the problem of the Greater East Asiatic Co-Prosperity
6 Sphere. In this connection you said that many of these
7 publications were made public. Now, may I interpret
8 your term "kobunsho," "official" or "public" document,
9 as meaning not government publication but public
10 publication in the sense that it was made public?

11 THE WITNESS: My meaning of this term is that
12 these publications were made public.

13 DR. KIYOSE: That is all, sir.

14 THE PRESIDENT: Any redirect?

15 MR. GOLUNSKY: No redirect.

16 ("hereupon, the witness was excused")
17 - - -

18 COLONEL ROSENBLIT: If the Tribunal please,
19 now I shall submit to the Tribunal as evidence excerpts
20 from the list of active members of the Society for
21 1942, accepted for identification, seized during the
22 search at YATSUGI's, Chief of General Affairs Bureau
23 of the Kokusaku-Kenkyu-Kai Society, prosecution
24 document No. 2302A, Exhibit No. 681.
25

THE PRESIDENT: Admitted on the usual terms.

1 CLERK OF THE COURT: Prosecution's document
2 No. 2302, an excerpt from exhibit 681, will receive
3 exhibit No. 683.

4 (Whereupon, the document above referred
5 to was marked prosecution's exhibit No. 683 and
6 received in evidence.)

7 COLONEL ROSENBLIT: It may be seen from this
8 list that not only physical but juridical persons as
9 well were members of the Kokusaku-Kenkyu-Kai Society.
10 There are 115 juridical persons members of the Kokusaku-
11 Kenkyu-Kai Society in the list, mainly big concerns,
12 banks and joint stock companies.

13 If the Tribunal please, I shall read a few
14 lines from the list of the juridical persons members
15 of the Kokusaku-Kenkyu-Kai society in Tokyo alone.
16 By this I want to prove that the Kokusaku-Kenkyu-Kai
17 Society was the organization in which were blended
18 with the government the big financial industrial
19 organizations, Zaibatsu, who were immediately connected
20 with Japan's militaristic clique and who were directly
21 interested in the expansionist policy and aggressive
22 wars conducted by the Japanese Empire.. Quote from
23 page 2 --

24 THE PRESIDENT: Wait until those lights are
25 off, Mr. Logan.

MR. LOGAN: If the Tribunal please, I don't

1 think that it is a proper remark for the prosecution
2 to make with respect to the blending in of people who
3 donate to this society with the Zaibatsu. The docu-
4 ment speaks for itself. And, as in the case of any
5 private research organization, solicitation is made
6 from people from all walks of life and I don't think
7 it deserves any such inference as counsel has made here.

8 THE PRESIDENT: We shall have to decide later
9 whether Colonel Rosenblit's observations are warranted,

10 COLONEL ROSENBLIT: I quote from page 1, the
11 second line from below:

12 "Page 165, the Bank of Chosen, the Tokyo
13 Branch Office. Page 167, the Nippon Kogyo Bank,
14 Page 169, the Mitsui General Headquarters, the
15 Mitsubishi Head Office, the South Manchuria Railway
16 Company, Limited. Page 172, the Sumitomo Head Office,
17 a joint stock company."

18 It is pertinent here to recall Yatsugi's
19 testimony in which it is stated that the banks and joint
20 stock companies belonging to Zaibatsu financially
21 supported the activities of the Kokusaku-Kenkyu-Kai
22 Society as a whole, and first and foremost that sphere
23 of its activities which dealt with working out plans
24 of aggression and seizure of foreign territories.

25 Now, if the Tribunal please, we shall pass

1 to individual members of the society. I respectfully
2 request the permission of the Tribunal to cite from
3 the list presented by me, document No. 2302, some names
4 of the members of the Kokusaku-Kenkyu-Kai Society.
5 Their political position and public stand shown herein
6 will undoubtedly confirm that the Kokusaku-Kenkyu-Kai
7 Society was by no means composed of private people or
8 common Japanese. I shall presently quote the names
9 of two defendants now in the dock of the International
10 Military Tribunal mentioned in the above list. Quote
11 from page 1 of the English text: "KAYA, Okinori,
12 Minister of Finance," marked as taken from page 23 of
13 the original list; "TOGO, Shigenori, member of the
14 House of Peers," marked as taken from page 46 of the
15 original list.

16 I shall respectfully call the attention of
17 the Tribunal to the fact that two more defendants now
18 in the dock of the International Military Tribunal for
19 the Far East, MUTO, Akira and SATO, Kenryo, were named
20 by the witness YATSUGI, Kazuo, as having rendered the
21 Kokusaku-Kenkyu-Kai Society active support.

22 If the Tribunal please, I shall quote from
23 page 2 some more names:

24 "Page 8, AO.KI, Kazuo, Minister of Home Affairs,
25 Member of the House of Peers. Page 14, ISHIGURO,

1 Tadoatsu, Chairman of the Manshu Iji Kyokai (Society
2 for Immigration into Manchuria). Page 19, OKURA,
3 Kiminmochi, Baron, Member of the House of Peers; GOKO,
4 Kiejoshi, President of the Mitsubishi Heavy Industries;
5 GODO, Takuo, Vice-/dmiral, President of the Kogyo Kumiai
6 Chuo Kai (Industrial Union Central Society); HIBINO,
7 Masaharu, Vice-/dmiral, President of the Dai-Nippon
8 Heiki (Dai-Nippon Military Arms Company). HIRAO,
9 Shozaburo, Member of the House of Peers, President of
10 the Iron and Steel Control Society. FUJIWARA, Ginjiro,
11 Member of the House of Peers, General Manager of the
12 Sangyo Setsubi Li-dan (Industrial Equipment Business
13 Organization)."

14 While reading the list we come across the
15 names of a number of members of the House of Representa-
16 tives who evidently shared the plitical views of the
17 imperialist clique leaders. I quote from the same page
18 two names underlined with blue pencil:

19 "OTA, Masataka, Doctor of Economics, Member
20 of the House of Representatives. KIYOSE, Ichiro, Doctor
21 of Law, Member of the House of Representatives."

22 If the Tribunal please, I shall pass to prosecu-
23 tion document 1987, exhibit No. 679, which has already
24 been accepted for identification by the Court and which
25 is a file of documents compiled by the military

1 authorities and the Department of Overseas Affairs and
2 the Kokusaku-Kenkyu-Kai Society. I tender in evidence
3 some portions from the aforesaid document.

4 THE PRESIDENT: Admitted on the usual terms.

5 CLERK OF THE COURT: Prosecution's document
6 No. 1987, excerpt from exhibit No. 679, will receive
7 exhibit No. 684.

8 (Whereupon, the document above referred
9 to was marked prosecution's exhibit No. 684 and
10 received in evidence.)

11 COLONEL ROSENBLIT: The first excerpt that I
12 shall read is from the "Plan for Management of Terri-
13 tories in the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere,"
14 worked out by military authorities and the Department
15 of Overseas Affairs in December, 1941.

16 We produce this excerpt to prove the fact
17 that in December, 1941, the limits of the Japanese
18 aggressive plans of expansion into the Soviet Territory
19 depended only upon the place where the German expansion
20 would stop. It will be clear to the Tribunal from
21 this document that the Military Authorities and the
22 Department of Overseas Affairs discussed the possibility
23 of running the Siberian Transcontinental Railroad from
24 the east to Omsk by the Japanese, and from Omsk to the
25 west by the Germans, that is to say, from the point of

1 view of the Japanese militarists the complete annihila-
2 tion of the U.S.S.R. and the division of the whole
3 Sovietland between Japan and Germany was an ideal of
4 the future reconstruction of the world.

5 MR. LOGAN: If the Tribunal please, I think
6 this explanation counsel is using to explain about ten
7 lines of what he proposes to introduce is far exceeding
8 the offer which the Tribunal has made to counsel to
9 explain in a concise manner a document which he is about
10 to read from. I would also like to point out that the
11 so-called explanation amounts really to an argument
12 and a summation of what the document shows.

13 COLONEL ROSENBLIT: I explain only why I
14 read this particular part of the document.

15 THE PRESIDENT: Well, you are entitled to
16 give a short description of the document and a short
17 statement of your reasons for introducing it, but,
18 Colonel Rosenblit, actually you are delivering an
19 address with occasional reference to the evidence
20 you propose to submit to the Court and which has been
21 accepted by the Court.

22 COLONEL ROSENBLIT: I shall try to avoid it
23 in the future.

24 THE PRESIDENT: I know that we are getting
25 a simultaneous translation of this and it may be

1 difficult to prevent it straightaway.

2 COLONEL ROSENBLIT: This is what we find in
3 this document; I quote from the middle of page 1:

4 "Future of Soviet territories.

5 "Though this problem cannot be easily decided
6 at present inasmuch as it is to be settled in
7 accordance with the Japanese-German Pact, the Maritime
8 Province shall be annexed to Japan, the district adja-
9 cent to the Manchurian Empire shall be put into the
10 sphere of influence of that country, and the Trans-
11 Siberian Railroad shall be placed under the complete
12 control of Japan and Germany with Omsk as the point of
13 demarcation."

14 In one of the further paragraphs of this plan,
15 they speak about the dislocation of the Japanese troops
16 in the countries occupied by Japan, and the following
17 is said concerning the territories of the Soviet Union
18 they planned to seize. Quote further the third
19 paragraph from the bottom of page 1:

20 "The problem as regards Siberia as a whole
21 cannot be decided this instant; it will be influenced
22 by the Japanese-German Pact as well as the extent to
23 which the Soviets survive."
24
25

1 I further quote another excerpt, now from the
2 third part of the same document, which is a report of
3 the Committee for Administrative Measures of the
4 "Kokusaku-Kenkyu-Kai" society forwarded to the Prime
5 Minister, War Minister, Minister of Navy and Foreign
6 Minister in October, 1941. Dealing with the aims of
7 the creation of the Committee for Administrative
8 Measures, the authors of the report write,

9 (quote from the middle of page 2):

10 "Assuming that Japan will inevitably expand
11 in the near future either southwardly or northwardly,
12 if our measures are taken without any preparations,
13 it is probable that we shall simply repeat what we
14 are experiencing in the administration of Manchuria
15 and North China. To be unprepared is hazardous.
16 Therefore, our Society is establishing this Committee
17 for administrative measures with the purpose of study-
18 ing and discussing without delay many sorts of prob-
19 lems forwarding the results to the Government and
20 requesting the Government to make the necessary prep-
21 arations."

22 As is clear from the excerpt I shall now
23 quote, the war was to be aggressive and expansionist,
24 and the Primorye was meant to be occupied forever. I
25 continue quoting the last paragraph on page 2.

1 "To what extent ought we to make use of the
2 natives in the matters of administration?

3 "1. The original plan.

4 "As to this point we must need pay different
5 heed to different cases, that is, for permanent occu-
6 pation (suppose the Soviet Maritime Province) and in
7 the other events (suppose the Dutch East Indies).
8 For example in the above two cases we are required to
9 think how to make use of the Soviet people, the Indo-
10 nesians and the Dutch according to the case. Is it
11 good or bad to make use of the natives? If we do,
12 what will be the highest position they can get? Is
13 it proper or improper to place Japanese in the
14 regional, prefectural and village administrations?
15 (Of course, in order to watch the others)

16 "How ought we manage the native officers who
17 were popular or unpopular among the native people?"

18 I skip a paragraph and quote further from
19 page 3:

20 "2. Every member's opinion about the original
21 plan.

22 "Member A. 'Needless to say natives should
23 not be used in the Dutch East Indies. Inhabitants of
24 the Dutch East Indies should not be employed either,
25 except special persons. In the case of the USSR, I

1 think it would be good to make use of the Whiteguard
2 Russian emigrants."

3 In order to characterize this document it
4 may be of use to quote one more excerpt from the
5 section: "Is it advisable to send Colonists to the
6 Actual Places," which makes it clear that in 1941
7 Japan planned sending armed Japanese colonists to
8 the U.S.S.R. so that the Soviet population might be
9 kept under surveillance.

10 I quote the last item under No. 7 from page
11 3 of the same document:

12 "It may be considered as a good plan for
13 expanding the influence of Japan and at the same time
14 supplying the vegetables and other things that the
15 army needs that we send the simple armed cultivators
16 immediately after the first four months of occupation.
17 This might be necessary in the Dutch East Indies, but
18 in the case with the U.S.S.R., it may be worth even
19 more serious consideration."

20 Now we submit to the Tribunal as evidence
21 one more document belonging to the "Kokusaku-Kenkyu-
22 Kai" Society which has already been accepted for
23 identification by the Court. It is entitled: "A
24 Tentative Plan Concerning the Scope and the structure
25 of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere," and

1 is dated February 18, 1942. This document was among
2 those found during the search at Yatsugi's, Chief of
3 General Affairs Bureau of the "Kokusaku-Kenkyu-Kai"
4 Society, on June 3, 1946 (prosecution document No.
5 2229, exhibit No. 682.) In this document there is a
6 section entitled: "The Points to be Discussed."

7 THE PRESIDENT: Admitted on the usual
8 terms.

9 (Whereupon, exhibit No. 682 was
10 received in evidence.)

11 COLONEL ROSENBLIT: We shall quote part of
12 this section in order to prove, that expecting the
13 seizure of the European part of the U.S.S.R. by the
14 Germans and planning the seizure of Siberia by Japan,
15 the authors of the document were working out the
16 problem of not letting into Siberia the Slavs whom
17 Germany would not like to have on the territories in
18 her possession.

19 I read the last paragraph but one on page
20 3:

21 "1. The counter-plan for preventing the
22 concentration in Siberia of the Slavs who are being
23 driven away from the European part of Russia."

24 Now I shall tender in evidence an excerpt
25 from another document, accepted by the Tribunal for

1 identification: "A plan of measures as regards the
2 construction of the Great East Asiatic Co-Prosperity
3 Sphere" (prosecution document No. 2330, exhibit No.
4 680.)

5 THE PRESIDENT: Admitted on the usual terms.

6 CLERK OF THE COURT. Prosecution's document
7 No. 2330, an excerpt from exhibit No. 680, is given
8 exhibit No. 685.

9 (Whereupon, the document above men-
10 tioned was marked prosecution's exhibit No.
11 685 and received in evidence.)

12 COLONEL ROSENBLIT: If the Tribunal please,
13 I shall quote only a few lines pertaining to the ag-
14 gressive designs of the Japanese military circles
15 with regard to the Soviet Union and the Mongolian
16 People's Republic.

17 (quote from page 2 of the English text):

18 "If we put together the above mentioned de-
19 mands and consider the geographical outline which is
20 as a reasonable scope of the Greater East Asia Co-
21 Prosperity Sphere at the present stage, the scope of
22 the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere includes
23 the land, air and water of the following:

24 "(a) All of the areas that are generally
25 recognized as self-evident components of the Co-

1 Prosperity Sphere including those under military
2 occupation.

3 "(b) The ALEUTIAN ISLANDS and ALASKA (but
4 ALASKA is regarded as a non-fortified zone).

5 "(c) All the eastern region of the Soviet
6 Union including LAKE BAIKAL.

7 "(d) All of OUTER MONGOLIA, SINKIANG, TIBET,
8 TSINGHAI, etc."

9 Similar plans with regard to China, America
10 and Australia were being worked out by the same
11 society which will be proved in due time.

12 We can present other proofs that the aspir-
13 ations of the Japanese military clique led them onto
14 the path of adventures, to wit: onto the path of
15 forcing war against the Soviet Union upon the Japan-
16 ese people.

17 If the Tribunal please, I shall analyze some
18 works of the so-called scientific-research Institute
19 of Total War, which existed in Japan.

20 At a further stage of the trial, Brigadier
21 Quilliam, Associate Prosecutor for New Zealand, will
22 speak in detail on the nature and the purposes of
23 this institute and will present exhaustive evidence
24 on the issue. At the present stage, in anticipation
25 of what he will present, I must point out that this

1 so-called Research Institute of Total War was created
2 on September 30, 1940 by an Imperial Edict and was
3 directly subordinated to the prime-minister, and
4 functioned under his supervision and control.

5 Brigadier Quilliam will tender to the Tri-
6 bunal the Imperial Edict, by which is confirmed the
7 official position of that institute, which was en-
8 gaged in research and study of total war. Brigadier
9 Quilliam will also speak in detail on military games,
10 that were conducted with the students of the Institute
11 in August 1941; he will likewise prove the signifi-
12 cance of these games and will show that neither the
13 topics, nor the selection of additional intervening
14 data were accidental.

15 THE PRESIDENT: Major Furness.

16 MR. FURNESS: We object to the testimony by
17 the prosecutor as to the formation and purposes of
18 this institute. That is far more than comment, in-
19 ference or explanation; it is a statement of fact
20 and equivalent to testimony. We object to it.

21 THE PRESIDENT: It is helpful for us to
22 know that at a later stage another section of the
23 prosecution are going to produce documents bearing
24 on this particular body. I think Colonel Rosenblit
25 can reasonably foreshadow on that much.

1 As to these other, further observations, I
2 have already dealt with those, and there has been an
3 undertaking to confine the statements by the prose-
4 cutor to descriptions of the evidence about to be
5 introduced and to the purpose for which certain evi-
6 dence will be introduced.

7 I hope that after the recess that under-
8 taking will be carried out.

9 We will recess now for fifteen minutes.

10 (Whereupon, at 1445, a recess was
11 taken until 1500, after which the proceed-
12 ings were resumed as follows:)

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1 MARSHAL OF THE COURT: The International
2 Military Tribunal for the Far East is now resumed.

3 MR. GOLUNSKY: Colonel Rosenblit was about to
4 tender in evidence some documents emanating from the
5 Total War Institute. According to the plan, the whole
6 matter of this institute was to be dealt with at a
7 later phase by Brigadier Quilliam; and anticipating
8 the evidence which Brigadier Quilliam was supposed to
9 produce, Colonel Rosenblit was explaining the structure
10 and functions of this institute. But if the Tribunal
11 thinks it fit, we are ready to produce, now, in evidence
12 the Imperial Rescript establishing the institute and
13 outlining its structure. But for the reasons I have
14 just explained, we have only one Japanese copy and one
15 English copy. Of course, we are ready to undertake
16 to furnish the defense with the necessary number of
17 copies as soon as technically possible.

18 What is the pleasure of the Tribunal?

19 THE PRESIDENT: The Tribunal's pleasure is an
20 orderly presentation of the prosecution's case. We
21 do not suggest for one moment that you should invade
22 the New Zealand province. I think the Tribunal would
23 desire you to proceed as you intended before the ques-
24 tion was raised.
25

COLONEL ROSENBLIT: I shall confine myself to

1 the presentation to the Tribunal of the works of this
2 institute pertaining to the U.S.S.R.

3 I shall submit to the Tribunal for identifi-
4 cation the top secret symposium of the first total war
5 military games of the Scientific Research Institute of
6 Total War (1941), prosecution document No. 1622, and I
7 offer in evidence excerpts from this symposium.

8 THE PRESIDENT: Admitted on the usual terms.

9 CLERK OF THE COURT: Prosecution's document
10 No. 1622 will receive exhibit No. 686 for identification
11 only; and the excerpt therefrom will receive exhibit
12 No. 686-A.

13 (Whereupon, document No. 1622 was marked
14 prosecution's exhibit No. 686 for identification
15 only; and the excerpt therefrom, bearing the same
16 document number, was marked prosecution's exhibit
17 No. 686-A, and was received in evidence.)

18 COLONEL ROSENBLIT: I respectfully call the
19 attention of the Tribunal to page 5a of the English
20 text, which shows that the names of the countries
21 involved in the games were ciphered. Japan figured as
22 the country N, or sometimes, as on page 9, as the
23 "Blue Country."

24 The Soviet Union was conventionally marked by
25 the letter D, and the Soviet Far East by the letter R.

1 Accordingly, the U.S.A., Great Britian,
2 China, Manchuria, Germany, Italy and other countries
3 mentioned in the military games, were also conven-
4 tionally marked by special letters.

5 In view of the logical development of my pre-
6 sentation of the case, when quoting I shall not follow
7 the order of successive pages but I shall sometimes
8 skip a page and then return to it.

9 If the Tribunal please, I begin quoting the
10 document, and to make it more convenient for the Tri-
11 bunal to follow I shall give full names of the countries
12 involved, along with the letter designations.

13 I quote a few lines from page 12, second para-
14 graph, Item 3, where is openly expressed the attitude
15 of Japan towards the German-Russian war, crystallized
16 by the amount of preparing the materials for military
17 games:

18 "Regarding the North, we shall by force of
19 arms facilitate X's (the Axis Powers) disposal of D
20 (Soviet Union).
21

22 I skip a few lines:

23 "However, if it is inevitable according to
24 the situation, we shall resort to arms."
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1 Further on are disclosed aggressive plans of
2 the Japanese ruling clique regarding the Soviet Union
3 as they were in the summer of 1941.

4 Quote from page 13, the first full paragraph:

5 "5. Against D (Soviet Union). We shall
6 strengthen our defense against D in North M (North Man-
7 churia). Although we shall avoid as far as possible any
8 armed warfare until our move in the South is finally
9 concluded, we shall occupy the strategically important
10 areas in R (the Soviet Far East) by executing armed
11 warfare at a favorable occasion; that is, when D (the
12 Soviet Union) is near collapse in the D-X war (the Soviet
13 Union-Axis Powers war), or when D (the Soviet Union) is
14 about to take hostile action against N (that is, Japan),
15 or when A (U.S.A.) tries to make military advances into
16 R (the Soviet Far East), or whenever war becomes inevi-
17 table under any other condition."

18 I shall now quote excerpts from this document
19 which describe the would-be war situation in September
20 1942 as it was planned by the Institute of Total War in
21 August 1941.

22 Quote from the bottom of page 11:

23 "1. The Cabinet meeting of July 10 decided
24 on the opening of war against D and the military opera-
25 tions were commenced on August 1. Substantial fighting

1 occurred in many places along the M-D frontier (the
2 Manchukuo-Soviet Union), but thereafter there has not
3 been a great resistance. As a result of speedy pursuit
4 by N army (Japanese army), a greater part of the Far
5 Eastern army and a large part of its navy and air forces
6 were destroyed and the important area of R (the Soviet
7 Far East) was occupied and secured by the latter part
8 of September.

9 "D (Soviet Union) retired its front and has
10 declared long-term resistance, but its sustaining power
11 is doubtful (pages 13-10 - 13-11 of the original)."

12 I quote further from the top of page 11a.

13 "7. The great offensive by X (Axis Powers)
14 against D (Soviet Union) and B (Great Britain) since
15 the spring gained conspicuous effects correlative to
16 N's operations (Japanese operations), but is not yet
17 decisive. The present situation does not allow anyone
18 to make any assumption as to the conclusion of the world
19 confusion. (page 13-12)."

20 Further on, the territories to be included
21 into the Great East Asia Sphere are enumerated.

22 Continue quoting the middle of page 11a,
23 Item (3):

24 "(3) The center of the Greater East Asia
25 Sphere is comprised of N (Japan), M (Manchukuo) and

1 occurred in many places along the M-D frontier (the
2 Manchukuo-Soviet Union), but thereafter there has not
3 been a great resistance. As a result of speedy pursuit
4 by N army (Japanese army), a greater part of the Far
5 Eastern army and a large part of its navy and air forces
6 were destroyed and the important area of R (the Soviet
7 Far East) was occupied and secured by the latter part
8 of September.

9 "D (Soviet Union) retired its front and has
10 declared long-term resistance, but its sustaining power
11 is doubtful (pages 13-10 - 13-11 of the original)."

12 I quote further from the top of page 11a.

13 "7. The great offensive by X (Axis Powers)
14 against D (Soviet Union) and B (Great Britain) since
15 the spring gained conspicuous effects correlative to
16 N's operations (Japanese operations), but is not yet
17 decisive. The present situation does not allow anyone
18 to make any assumption as to the conclusion of the world
19 confusion. (page 13-12)."

20 Further on, the territories to be included
21 into the Great East Asia Sphere are enumerated.

22 Continue quoting the middle of page 11a,

23 Item (3):

24 "(3) The center of the Greater East Asia
25 Sphere is comprised of N (Japan), M (Manchukuo) and

1 C (China); R (Soviet Far East), V (Burma), and the
2 areas east of them, also the areas north of G (Australia),
3 G (Australia) itself exclusive, and those west of
4 180° East Longitude enter into the Greater East Asia
5 sphere."

6 Now, I shall further present evidence which
7 will prove that in 1942 the Institute of Total War was
8 particularly engaged in working out problems of construc-
9 tion of the Greater East Asia where the Japanese pro-
10 posed to include the territories of the Soviet Union.
11 But before that, it is essential to prove before the
12 Court that at that period the Japanese Government was
13 also interested in these problems and that Prime
14 Minister TOJO made a special statement at a Privy Coun-
15 cil conference to the effect that all the territories
16 which were either seized or to be occupied by Japan
17 should be included into the Great East Asia Sphere.

18 I offer to the Tribunal for identification
19 the record of the second conference of the Privy Council
20 devoted to the question of the Ministry of the Greater
21 East Asia, of October 12, 1942, prosecution document
22 No. 1086; and in evidence I offer an excerpt from this
23 record, prosecution document 1086-B.

24 THE PRESIDENT: Admitted on the usual terms.

25 CLERK OF THE COURT: Prosecution's document

1 No. 1086 will receive exhibit No. 687 for identification
2 only; and the excerpt therefrom, to-wit, 1086-B,
3 will receive exhibit No. 687-A.

4 (Whereupon, document No. 1086 was
5 marked prosecution's exhibit No. 687 for iden-
6 tification only; and the excerpt therefrom,
7 document No. 1086-B, was marked prosecution's
8 exhibit No. 687-A, and was received in evidence.)

9 THE PRESIDENT: Mr. Logan.

10 MR. LOGAN: If the Tribunal please, in read-
11 ing excerpts it has never been my understanding that
12 either the defense or prosecution would be permitted
13 to break into a sentence and just read a part of it,
14 especially where it changes the entire meaning of the
15 sentence, of the complete sentence read.

16 THE PRESIDENT: That is their case, Mr. Logan.
17 The less complete it is the better for you. If you
18 think it misleads us, you can always correct it at
19 the right time.

20 MR. LOGAN: The sentence I am referring to,
21 your Honor, is the one on page 12.

22 THE PRESIDENT: I noticed one previously.

23 MR. LOGAN: I think it changes the entire
24 meaning of the sentence unless it is completed.

25 THE PRESIDENT: We have noticed it.

1 COLONEL ROSENBLIT: If the Tribunal please,
2 I shall read the whole paragraph.

3 "Regarding the North, we shall by force of
4 arms facilitate X's disposal of D; and supervise the
5 fulfillment of the neutrality pact between N and D.
6 We shall devise economic advancement by diplomatic
7 means, and avoid armed warfare as far as the situation
8 allows. However, if it is inevitable according to
9 the situation, we shall resort to arms."

10 JAPANESE MONITOR: The Japanese version has
11 been located. It will now be read.

12 THE PRESIDENT: What is happening here?

13 JAPANESE MONITOR: Mr. President, the Japa-
14 nese version has not yet been read.

15 THE PRESIDENT: No, they would not have that
16 passage. They are looking for something that does
17 not exist.

18 COLONEL ROSENBLIT: It is page 14 of the
19 Japanese section.

20 The defendants TOJO, HOSHINO, MINAMI and
21 SUZUKI were present at the conference.

22 I quote from page 2 of the English text:

23 "Regarding the inquiry about the limits of
24 the Greater East Asia Sphere, Premier TOJO has replied
25 that it includes Kwantung Region, South Sea Islands,

1 Manchuria, China, Siam, French Indo-China and new
2 occupation zones resulting from the Greater East Asia
3 War, and therefore, the limits would expand together
4 with the extension of occupied territories."
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1 Now we shall offer to the Tribunal a series
2 of publications of the Institute of Total War, which
3 was directly subordinated to Prime Minister TOJO.
4 It will be clear from these publications that they
5 fully corresponded to TOJO's principles and stipula-
6 tions.

7 I submit to the International Military Tri-
8 bunal for identification the secret publication of the
9 Institute of Total War from January 27, 1942, entitled
10 "Plan for Establishment of Greater East Asia Co-pros-
11 perity Sphere". I offer in evidence excerpts from this
12 document, that is, prosecution document No. 2402.

13 THE PRESIDENT: Admitted on the usual terms.

14 CLERK OF THE COURT: Prosecution document
15 No. 2402 will receive exhibit No. 688 for identifica-
16 tion only; and the excerpt therefrom will receive
17 exhibit No. 688-A.

18 (Whereupon, document No. 2402 was
19 marked prosecution's exhibit No. 688 for identi-
20 fication only; and the excerpt therefrom, bear-
21 ing the same document number, was marked prose-
22 cution's exhibit No. 688-A, and was received in
23 evidence.)

24 THE PRESIDENT: Dr. KIYOSE.

25 DR. KIYOSE: In the original of this

1 document, Mr. President, in the original of the Japanese
2 text, the words "Plan for establishment of a Greater
3 East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, Draft Plan," while in
4 the English text it is merely stated "Plan for the
5 establishment of a Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity
6 Sphere."

7 I wish to call the attention of the Tribunal
8 to the fact that this is a mere draft plan.

9 As it will be shown later on, Mr. President,
10 the Institute for Research and Total War is not an
11 organ for the study of government policy or the formu-
12 lation of such policy, but an institute for students
13 of the subject, which has no influence whatsoever in
14 setting up an official plan.

15 THE PRESIDENT: Well, we note what you say about
16 being a draft plan, but you must wait until your turn
17 comes before you give evidence.

18 COLONEL ROSENBLIT: Quote the first and the
19 second paragraphs from page 1 of the English text:
20

21 "Forms of the East Asia Independent Co-
22 prosperity."

23 "Within the limits of the area formed by
24 the Pacific Ocean, Central Asia and the Indian Ocean,
25 are brought together nations, peoples and their re-
sources, and here are established areas of independent

1 co-prosperity for East Asia nations and peoples.

2 (Page 1.)

3 "The area including Japan, Manchoukuo,
4 North China, the down stream region of the Yangtze
5 River, and the Soviet Maritime Province should be
6 made the central zone for the East Asia Union, and
7 Japan has the leading mission for the East Asia Union."

8 Further on the authors of the project device
9 the whole Greater East Asia co-prosperity area into
10 three zones, or spheres, in the form of concentric
11 circles. The following is written in the document.

12 Quote the last three full paragraphs from
13 page 1:

14 "Central Sphere. It is the sphere of exist-
15 ence of Japan and it is the area including Japan, Man-
16 choukuo, North China, the downstream region of the
17 Yangtze River and the Soviet Maritime Province.

18 "Smaller co-prosperity sphere. It is the
19 East Asia smaller self-supporting sphere and it is
20 an area including the central sphere, Eastern Siberia,
21 China, Indo-China and the South Seas. (Page 2).

22 "Greater Co-prosperity Sphere. It is the
23 East Asia self-supporting sphere and it includes the
24 Smaller co-prosperity sphere, Australia, India, and
25 the islands of the Pacific Ocean. (Page 3)."

1 In another part of this work entitled
2 "Political Forms of the East Asia Areas for the Next
3 Twenty Years", the Tribunal will find the following
4 important statement testifying to aggressive plans di-
5 rected against the U.S.S.R. and to the design of the
6 annexation of the U.S.S.R. territories, to Manchoukuo,
7 or which is the same thing, to Japan.

8 Quote the last two lines from page 1 of the
9 English text:

10 "Manchoukuo. Manchoukuo will develop stead-
11 ily following the ideal of the establishment of the
12 State; and unification of Japan and Manchoukuo will be
13 realized and also, Manchoukuo will be fortified as a
14 military base for military operations against the U.S.
15 S.R. The immigration policy will be furthered and the
16 promotion of the harmony of the peoples is expected."

17 Further on it reads (see page 2, the first
18 full paragraph of the English text):

19 "The East of the Soviet Union.

20 "(1) The Soviet Maritime Province will be
21 annexed to Japan as soon as possible.

22 "(2) Territories besides the above will be-
23 long either to Japan, or depending on the circumstances
24 to Manchoukuo, and will be treated as special military
25 regions. (Page 19)."

~~In another part of the same document under~~
1 the title "Politics" we find the following paragraph,
2 showing that the Soviet territories and those of the
3 Mongolian People's Republic were supposed to be turned
4 into, ensuing their occupation (quote from the middle
5 of page 2):

6 "The East of the Soviet Union.

7 "(1) The main principle of the construction
8 will be satisfying the demands of the state defense of
9 Japan and Manchukuo. Japan will hold military power
10 in her hands.

11 "(2) After the complete eradication of the
12 red influence of the Soviet Union, a system of self-
13 government of the lowest degree may be established if
14 necessary.

15 "(3) Adequate policy of developing natural
16 resources and national policy will be adopted, thereby
17 fortifying substantially those areas as a defense wall
18 against the U.S.S.R.

19 "Mongolia.

20 "(1) The ultimate object will be establishing
21 a defense wall against the U.S.S.R. and the degree of
22 self-government will gradually be promoted according
23 to the standard of the people, but military and diplo-
24 matic matters will be protected and guided by Japan to
25

1 the last. (Page 96)"

2 Further on we shall prove that in a number of
3 other works the problems touched upon in the above
4 publication were further elaborated and developed.
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1 COLONEL ROSENBLIT: We submit to the
2 Tribunal for identification the Top Secret publica-
3 tion of the Institute under the title, "Outline of
4 the First Period of the Total War for the Establish-
5 ment of East Asia." The publication is dated February
6 18, 1942.

7 We tender in evidence excerpts from this
8 work. Presenting these excerpts we intend to prove
9 that in February, 1942, war against the Soviet Union
10 was planned not only by the Army but also by the
11 Institute of Total War, which was the Japanese Prime
12 Minister's mouthpiece, the object of that war being
13 to seize the Soviet territory east of Lake Baikal
14 which the Japanese called "Eastern Siberia" in that
15 document, Prosecution's document No. 1621.

16 THE PRESIDENT: Admitted on the usual terms.

17 CLERK OF THE COURT: Prosecution's document
18 No. 1621 will receive exhibit No. 689 for identifica-
19 tion only and the excerpts therefrom bearing the same
20 document number will receive exhibit No. 689-A.

21 (Whereupon, prosecution's document
22 No. 1621 was marked prosecution's exhibit No.
23 689 for identification only; the excerpt
24 therefrom bearing the same number was marked
25 prosecution's exhibit No. 689-A and was received

in evidence.)

COLONEL ROSENBLIT: That is what is said about the Soviet Union there:

"In the north, we must strive to establish a national defense base and to maintain a superior strategic position, as well as to make no miscalculation in the acquisition of strategic war materials. The main points to bear in mind in effecting occupation are given in Annex No. 3 attached herewith."

Now I shall quote Appendix No. 3 mentioned in the above quotation. This is a very interesting document for it contains a list of the inhabited points and districts of the Soviet Union which according to the Institute were to be occupied by the Japanese.

Quote further from the same page:

"Annex No. 3. The main points of Eastern Siberia which are to be occupied.

"I. The Maritime Province of the Soviet Union.

"(a) Vladivostok, Marinsk, Nikolaevsk, Petropavlovsk, and other important strategic points.

"(b) Important for natural resources: Techue, iron; Oha and Ehabl, oil; Su-cheng, Artiem, Voroshilov, Tavrichanka, coal.

1 "II. Khabarovsk Province.

2 "(a) Khabarovsk, Blagoveshchensk, Rukhlovo,
3 and other important strategic points.

4 "(b) Important for natural resources:
5 Umarita, molybdenum; Kivda, Raichinsk, coal.

6 "III. Chita Province.

7 "(a) Chita, Karimskaya, and other import-
8 ant strategic points.

9 "(b) Important for natural resources:
10 Kharekinsky, iron; Darasun, lead, zinc; Gutai,
11 molybdenum; Bukachacha, Chernovsky, Tarbagatai,
12 Arbagar, coal.

13 "IV. Buriat-Mongol Province, Ulan-Ude and
14 other important strategic points."

15 Section 4 of chapter 5, entitled, "The
16 Means of Waging War," contain the following statement
17 that bears witness to the sentiments toward the Soviet
18 Union which were far from being peaceful. Quote the
19 second full paragraph from page 3:
20

21 "2. In waging war against the U.S.S.R. we
22 should utilize the strategic situation on the enemy's
23 main theaters of war, the great distance that separ-
24 ates the enemy from its main bases in the home country,
25 and deal the enemy a smashing blow at the outset,
speedily destroying its forces on the field and the

reinforcements with a view to settling the war in a short period of time. Thereafter a protracted war will be carried on, the important strategic points having been captured by us."

In one of the following chapters of this work under the title "Diplomatic War" are described aggressive measures against the Soviet Union in case Japan should attack her. This is what we find in the document. Quote the fourth paragraph on page 5:

"Though we do not propose any special diplomatic measures until we have driven out Soviet forces from Eastern Siberia in an armed warfare, the following measures shall be considered:

"(1) For the time being, Japan and Germany should lay stress on a war against the Soviet Union and cooperation between them in guiding operations shall be effected as soon as possible.

"(2) By the active use of the alliance thought warfare shall be reinforced in order to bring about the collapse of the Soviet Union.

"(3) After the rout of the Soviet forces in Eastern Siberia, there may be a case where Japan and Germany, according to the circumstances, shall make peace with the Soviet Union on very lenient terms, and strive to lay their stress again on the

war against America and Britain.

1 "(4) In case Germany makes peace with
2 Britain (and America) after the outbreak of war
3 between Japan and the Soviet Union, Japan, too,
4 according to the circumstances, may at the same time
5 try to make peace with Britain and America and try to
6 successfully prosecute the war against the Soviet Union."

7 I submit to the Tribunal for identification
8 another secret publication of the Institute of Total
9 War under the heading, "The Plans to Govern Siberia,
10 Including Outer Mongolia," published in 1943 in the
11 summarized research papers for the year 1942. I offer
12 in evidence excerpts from this document. These ex-
13 cerpts show that the Institute of Total War worked
14 out the problems of occupation of Siberia and disclose
15 what would have been in store for the Soviet population
16 of the Soviet Primorye and Siberia had the Japanese
17 imperialists succeeded in carrying out their aggres-
18 sive plans, prosecution's document No. 1355.

19 THE PRESIDENT: Admitted on the usual terms.
20

21 CLERK OF THE COURT: Prosecution's document
22 No. 1355 will receive exhibit No. 690 for identifica-
23 tion only and the excerpt therefrom bearing the same
24 documentary number will receive exhibit No. 690-A.
25

(Whereupon, prosecution's document

No. 1355 was marked prosecution's exhibit No.

690 for identification only; the excerpt there-
from bearing the same number was marked prosecu-
tion's exhibit No. 690-A and was received in
evidence.)

COLONEL ROSENBLIT: I begin by quoting the
first paragraph on page 1 of the document:

"(1) The object of government, in general,
is in the preparing and adjusting of defensive areas
in the northern borders so as to establish defense
for the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere. For
this purpose, a military administration in the occupied
areas should be secured."

I stop quoting the first paragraph and shall
further read an excerpt relating to various concrete
administrative measures in the territories to be
occupied, described hereinafter. I quote an excerpt
from the middle of page 1, item 3:

"(3) All old laws and ordinances shall be
declared void, and simple but powerful military orders
shall be enforced instead. Under the powerful leader-
ship of the Empire, the natives shall not be allowed,
in principle, to take part in any politics. If nec-
essary, a low grade self-government shall be allowed."

I quote further the first and the second

1 paragraphs on page 2, item 7 and 8:

2 "(7) If found necessary from the national
3 defense and economical point of view, Japanese,
4 Korean and Manchurian colonists shall be sent there.

5 "(8) If occasion demands, compulsory emigra-
6 tion of the natives shall be effected."

7 I temporarily skip a few quotations to which
8 I shall return later and quote the third paragraph on
9 page 3, item (a):

10 "(a) Permeation of our might shall be our
11 aim, and we shall approach them with stringent power,
12 not inclining into the so-called paternalism."

13 Further I shall quote an excerpt which will
14 show that the Institute in its works provided for the
15 subjugation and enslavement of the Soviet population.
16 I return to page 2 and quote the fifth paragraph from
17 the bottom under capital B:

18 "(B) Securing of North Sakhalin, primary
19 population as labor power for the exploitation of
20 mineral resources."

21 Then I shall quote a few lines from the same
22 publication which will prove that its authors like their
23 German colleagues were anxious to preserve racial purity.
24 I quote again from page 3, the second paragraph from
25 the top, item (d):

1 "(d) Mixed blood among various races may
2 be left to take its own course, but pure blood of the
3 Japanese race shall be maintained."

4 Finally I shall read a passage from the same
5 document which enumerates the areas subject to occupa-
6 tion. Quote the first full paragraph on page 4, item
7 1:

8 "(1) 'Siberia' which we mean here refers
9 the area east of Baikal (except Yakutsk Autonomous
10 Republic). When referring to the administrative section
11 of the U.S.S.R., as of July, 1941, it corresponds to
12 the Soviet Far East and Eastern Siberia (except
13 Irkutsk Province)."

14 Colonel Ivanov, my colleague in prosecution,
15 will proceed with the presentation of evidence to the
16 Tribunal.

17 COLONEL IVANOV: Mr. President and Members
18 of the International Military Tribunal for the Far
19 East, I shall present to the Tribunal the evidence,
20 which will prove that during the whole period covered
21 by the Indictment the leaders of the Japanese Government
22 and of the Japanese Army whom we accuse planned and
23 prepared a war of aggression against the Soviet Union.

24 I present to the Tribunal for identification
25 prosecution document No. 2549, confidential "Report of

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21 by the Indictment the leaders of the Japanese Government
22 and of the Japanese Army whom we accuse planned and
23 prepared a war of aggression against the Soviet Union.

24 I present to the Tribunal for identification
25 prosecution document No. 2549, confidential "Report of

1 Inspection Tour in Manchuria and Korean Areas," sub-
2 mitted to the Japanese General Staff in May, 1931, by
3 Colonel SUZUKI, Shigeyasu. We will present this docu-
4 ment to prove that in the period directly preceding the
5 seizure of Manchuria, the Japanese General Staff made
6 a careful study of the conditions for the purpose of
7 the invasion of the Japanese Army into the Maritime
8 Province of the USSR territory.

9 If the Tribunal please, I shall quote in
10 evidence several extracts.

11 THE PRESIDENT: Admitted on the usual terms.

12 CLERK OF THE COURT: Prosecution document No.
13 2549 will receive exhibit No. 691 for identification
14 only and the excerpt therefrom bearing the same docu-
15 mentary number will receive exhibit No. 691-A.

16 (Whereupon, prosecution's document
17 No. 2549 was marked prosecution's exhibit No.
18 691 for identification only; the excerpt there-
19 from bearing the same number was marked prosecu-
20 tion's exhibit No. 691-A and was received in
21 evidence.)
22

23 COLONEL IVANOV: In the preface to this
24 report Colonel SUZUKI writes the following. I quote
25 page 1 of the English text, paragraphs 1 and 2:

"I made a tour to Manchurian and Korean

1 areas for about two weeks from the middle of March,
2 in accordance with the instructions that appeared in
3 Appendix No. 1.

4 "I am hereby presenting a report on the fol-
5 lowing information that I gained on the tour:

6 "My travel routes are shown in Appendix
7 No. 2."

8 I further quote the order of the Chief of
9 the General Staff dated March 16, 1931. I quote page
10 2 of the English text, last paragraph:

11 "1. You shall make a tour of inspection
12 regarding general conditions in Manchuria, above all
13 the zone along the Szepingkai-Taonan Railway Line, as
14 a matter of your principal duty. As to the details,
15 you shall have suggestions from the chief of the First
16 Department."

17 I omit item 2 and quote item 3:

18 "3. In executing your duty, you shall be
19 in connection with both the headquarters of Kwantung
20 Army and occupation army in Korea and their controlled
21 organs."

22 I shall quote further the directive received
23 by Colonel SUZUKI from the Chief of the First Department
24 of the Japanese General Staff. I quote page 3 of the
25 English text of the document, beginning from paragraph

5:

"You shall investigate and consider the following items, in accordance with Instruction No. 1.

"Items:

"1. General consideration concerning tactics in Northern Manchuria for the guidance of 'B' plan of operation. Above all consideration regarding strategic advantages of the zones along the Szepingkai-Taonan and the Chinese Eastern Railway Lines.

"2. Consideration concerning the airports in Manchuria.

"3. Concrete consideration concerning tactics in Northern Korea in 'B' and 'C' plan of operation." March 16, 1931, Chief of the First Department.

If the Tribunal please, I shall draw their attention to the fact that as it will be seen from the contents of SUZUKI's report which I am quoting and also from the evidence which we shall submit later, the ciphered title, "OTSU," meant a plan of a war against the Soviet Union and the ciphered title, "HEI," a plan of a war against China. In the English translation of the corresponding documents these plans are called "B" plan and "C" plan.

MR. LEVIN: If the Tribunal please, reference

5:

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MR. LEVIN: If the Tribunal please, reference

1 was made to Colonel SUZUKI. This report is dated in
2 1931 and I should like to call the attention of the
3 Tribunal to the fact that Mr. SUZUKI was at that time
4 a Lieutenant-Colonel according to the personnel record
5 on file here, filed by the prosecution, and he did not
6 become a Colonel until 1933.

7 MR. GOLUNSKY: I suppose we should make it
8 clear that the Colonel SUZUKI who is mentioned in the
9 document just read has nothing to do with the defendant
10 SUZUKI.

11 COLONEL IVANOV: I shall quote only several
12 extracts from the report made by SUZUKI on the result
13 of his trip to Manchuria and Korea. In these extracts
14 he writes about transferring, concentrating and em-
15 ploying the main forces for the purpose of conducting
16 military operations according to the "OTSU" plan, that
17 is, the plan of a war against the Soviet Union. I
18 quote page 1 of the English text beginning from paragraph
19 3:
20

21 "I. Comparison of strategic advantages
22 between the western line of the Chinese Eastern Railway
23 and the Szepingkai-Taonan Railway from the standpoint
24 of transportation of Japanese main forces in 'B' plan
25 of operation.

"Decision:

1 "Judging by the comparison of strategic
2 advantages between both railways in consideration
3 of the natural features of the zone along the afore-
4 said railway lines, from the standpoint of transport-
5 ation of Japanese main forces in 'B' plan of operation,
6 it is hardly found that there are any differences
7 between them.

8 "However, considering the recently increasing
9 development of conditions in the Solon area (plain at
10 the eastern foot of the Hsing-An-Ling range north of
11 Taonan) in connection with strategic advantages, it
12 is properly acknowledged to advance Japanese main
13 forces towards the Szepingkai-Taonan Railway."

14 I quote further page 1 of the English text
15 beginning from the last paragraph:

16 "III. Consideration of tactics of Japanese
17 occupation army in Northern Korea.

18 "Consideration:

19
20 "(1) Concerning tactics of 19th Division in
21 the present 'B' plan of operation, it is advisable to
22 concentrate the whole power for use at Hunchun and the
23 Southern Area of the place. Regarding the tactics of
24 the same Division in 'C' plan of operation, it is
25 suitable to use a majority or the complete force in
Chientao.

"(2) Regarding tactics of the army

1 forces in the Maritime Province in the 'B' plan of
2 operation, the principal aim is that the main forces
3 will land on the coast to the east of Vladivostok.
4 It is suitable that the Japanese occupation army in
5 Northern Korea would act separately from the main
6 forces taking into consideration the operations of
7 the latter. Therefore, special attention should be
8 paid to make the equipment perfect in the occupation
9 forces in order to make a separate operation possible."
10

11 The last quotation which I shall read from
12 this document concerns the reason of general decisions.
13 I quote:

14 "Reason:

15 "1. On II at the present plan, the main
16 purpose of Japanese operation forces in the Maritime
17 Province is to facilitate operations by the Manchurian
18 army. In this connection, special attention should
19 be paid to the occupation of the eastern line of the
20 Chinese Eastern Railway by the advance of the main
21 forces in the area north of Nicholsk-Ussuzisk, if
22 possible. It is desirable that this attempt would
23 be realized as soon as possible.
24

25 "Judging by the above-mentioned standpoint,
it is properly recognized that the main forces of the

1 operation army in the Maritime Province go into an
2 outer line action with the Japanese occupation army
3 in Northern Korea through landing in the area east
4 of Vladivostok and through advancing towards Paskoe/
5 phonetical/ and the city of Nicholsk-Ussuzisk. And it
6 may be said that this operation will be easier because
7 the main forces of the army are composed of the pack-
8 horse division."

9 THE PRESIDENT: Mr. Logan.

10 MR. LOGAN: If the Tribunal please, I do
11 not want to appear to be caviling about this point
12 but the prosecution has now reached the stage where
13 in reading documents they make short comments after
14 the document is in evidence and before they read each
15 one of these paragraphs. In the first place, it is
16 contrary to your Honor's order; and, in the second
17 place, I think it is distracting in trying to follow
18 the document.

19 THE PRESIDENT: We expect short descriptions
20 and explanations but we do not want them twice.

21 This Court has been adjourning at three p.m.
22 on Friday afternoons. On next Friday afternoon and
23 subsequent Fridays we will adjourn at four o'clock. I
24 think we have heard enough today. We will adjourn now
25 until half-past nine tomorrow morning.

1 (Whereupon, at 1556, an adjourn-
2 ment was taken until Thursday, 10 October
3 1946, at 0930.)

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